Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 57.2 and the minimum 25.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 51.6 and 27.5.

The China Press

大陸報

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. Taft, 8.30 a.m. tomorrow.
FOR Europe via Suez. Str. Kamo Maru, Jan. 12.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. Madison, 4.30 p.m. today.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Nellore, a.m. tomorrow.

NO. 3485 VOL XIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 壬戌年十一月廿一日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 7, 1923 大正十二年正月七日 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

REPORTS FOR YEAR REVEAL AN ATTITUDE OF OPTIMISM

Provinces Show Advances Despite Handicaps

MANY BIG GAINS

The China Press To Publish Review Of 1922

THE CHINA PRESS takes pleasure in announcing a series of articles, beginning with this issue, from its correspondents in various parts of China, outlining the industrial, political, educational and religious progress in their respective districts for the year just ended.

Nineteen twenty-two was an important and in some respects an epochal year for China, particularly along industrial and political lines. In industry there was a great advance, despite the unsettled military and political situations that kept large areas of the country disturbed at times. New mills and factories were opened, the movement for motor roads made great headway, and in all lines of business there was a distinct tendency toward recovery from the post-war depression.

China has not yet "turned the corner" either politically or industrially, but in all the letters from THE CHINA PRESS correspondents there is a distinct note of optimism. These writers, who are "on the spot," see signs of improvement.

Those who live here and who expect to remain here will find these reviews both interesting and instructive. The first one follows:

THE HANGCHOW DISTRICT

In spite of floods and their consequent suffering in many localities, the district around Hangchow has had what business leaders call a good year. More important still it has had a year of undisturbed peace. There have been no bandits, nor have disbanded soldiers threatened the safety of the people. On the other hand there has been an evident sense of security on the part of the public.

Strange to say the floods and their destruction of crops have had no appreciable effect on business in the city of Hangchow. In political circles there have been changes, but a minimum of friction. There has been great activity and progress in things religious. The interest in such matters may or may not be passing, but there are many facts which record progress over the year preceeding.

The outstanding figure in politics has of course been Governor Lu Yung-hsiang. Commissioner of Chekiang Rehabilitation he is called now. If there is any local distrust of the Commissioner it does not voice itself. A few months ago when he announced his intention of resigning from the military governorship and retiring to private life, there was a demand which amounted practically to a public mandate for him to remain at his post.

Representatives of the leading business and political organisations made out a tentative program or platform, which they hoped to have carried out in six months. That program called for certain economies in administration, local autonomy, road building and partial disbandment of soldiers. At the end of six months these bodies expressed themselves as satisfied with the progress made and asked General Lu to remain at the head of the Commission.

CONFIDENCE IN LU

Results viewed from a practical viewpoint speak well for the new form of government. The sense of security and peace which the people feel is undoubtedly due to their confidence in the good faith of General Lu. If soldiers have not been disbanded their number has not increased. Much to the public satisfaction they have been put to work on roads and other projects which will benefit the people and their convenience. New roads are under construction now which will connect the city with the foreign settlement at Kong Zen Gyao, and across the river from the city is another making in the direction of Shaoshing. Still another built within the year which the public greatly appreciates is the one out to the Lin Yin temple.

Another result of the new form of government is the preparation being made for local self-government in the Province. The govern-

(Continued on Page 6)

Smiles from the Mixed Court

BY J. L. BUTTS

Ain't it chronic—as we say in Yangtszepoo—the damage this weather is doing to the general health and robustness of the community? A couple of victims of the shifting temperatures drifted into the Mixed Court yesterday. They drifted in the usual way, with a husky policeman supplying the motive power.

The Chinese Constable explained to the Court that he had picked up Waung Dzung-ching and Sung Kyoh-sung on Nanking Road the night before, having watched them loitering for nearly an hour and having observed Waung slip his hand into an old man's pocket.

When it came time for him to speak, Waung said he was sick. The weather had wrecked him. He was so very sick, he stated, that he couldn't hear the words the Magistrate was addressing to him. Which was probably just as well, for the Magistrate happened to be reminding him of his five previous convictions in that court. If Waung's hearing had been in good working order and he had caught the full significance of the Magistrate's words it would probably have been a hurry case for the Municipal ambulance and the infirmary.

Sung said he was feeling very poorly too. The weather again. His eyes were bad. It was a dangerous thing for a man with eyes as bad as his were to move with any degree of briskness on the Da Ma Loo. So he was just percolating along gradually, and sitting down now and then, when he was arrested. Yes, sir, his eyes were in a pretty critical state. If Waung's eyes were as bad as the witness' the chances were that Waung had thought he was putting his hand into his own pocket instead of the old man's.

The Court considered briefly whether it should call in an eye and ear specialist to aid in transmitting the sentence, and then decided it might not be necessary. It wasn't. Waung and Sung got the full import of the decrees of one year and expulsion and three months and ditto, respectively, on the first delivery.

LIEU BACKSLIDES

Awakened by a slight noise at 2:45 o'clock a few a. ms. ago, Lieu Zan-le rubbed his eyes, looked hazily about, and then sat violently up in bed and became a convert to the Johnson-Volstead creed. He had observed his best black cotton gown rise gracefully from the chair upon which he had draped it and soar majestically out of the window.

While he was trying to recall just how high his samshu bill for the previous evening had been and was mentally framing a shining set of resolutions for the new year he heard the same slight scraping sound which had aroused him. A slender bamboo pole slid over the window sill. This time it was his waistcoat which did the 'ghost-walk' through the aperture.

Whereupon Lieu hastily abandoned his pious cogitations, hastily folded the blanket about himself and sailed through the front door just in time to see Yau Ah-keu lift his new grey felt hat from the end of the rod.

"Yes," Yau replied to the Court. "But I needed money."

The Court remarked that this had been Yau's excuse on nine previous occasions.

Yau agreed. He always seemed to be out of funds.

Nine months of freedom from financial worry for Yau.

ONG RECURS

Ong Ching-piau, who indignantly protests that he is nothing more nor less than an honest hawker, appearances to the contrary notwithstanding, was proceeding along Seward Road in company with another man and two large bundles. It was 2:40 o'clock a.m. by the

(Continued on Page 2)

U. S. TARIFF EXPERT HERE; SAYS LAW IS SATISFACTORY

M. R. Nicholson Lauds Measure Recently Passed

HELPED WRITE IT

Flexibility Provision Is Right Step, He Thinks

"The most important provision in the new United States tariff is the latitide allowed the President to raise or lower rates after due investigation or upon recommendation of the tariff commission and the finance committee of the Senate," said Mr. M. R. Nicholson, U. S. Treasury attache for China, yesterday, in discussing the tariff which came into effect with the New Year.

Mr. Nicholson is regarded as an authority on tariffs and their formulation, since he served as a delegate in 1918 on the Chinese tariff revision as well as drafting the emergency tariff in the United States. He stated that he appeared on the floor of Congress frequently during the discussion of the present tariff and he believes that although it is not perfect it is the result of the conscientious effort of the ablest lawmakers in the land.

"The present tariff is in reality the first step towards evolving a scientific series of imposts, which in time will remove the tariff question from the sphere of politics," he said. "Hitherto there has been no flexibility whatever. Although the discretionary power of the President are fairly limited in either raising or lowering rates, it will not be necessary to do an injustice to any one industry over a period of years until the tariff can be revised to equalise or adjust rates to meet an emergency.

THE NEW SYSTEM

"In times past objections raised to the tariff by any group of industries were made to the Senate Finance Committee or the Ways and Means Committee of the House. Those raising the objections were not under oath and accordingly their testimony was frequently of doubtful value.

"Under the present system sworn statements are presented to the tariff revision committee, which virtually constitutes a court of inquiry which after conducting an exhaustive investigation either recommends the relief sought, or else denies the petition."

Mr. Nicholson then told of some of the great difficulties in constructing the present tariff so that the burden would be equalised.

"Previous tariffs," he said, "always have been based upon the cost of production in the country of origin. At the present time it was admittedly unfair to prepare schedules on this basis, since with the cost of labor in Europe and Asia so low, with foreign currencies fluctuating daily and sometimes hourly, no foundation could be discovered which would approximate equality.

"Accordingly it was deemed advisable to substitute the wholesale selling price for the 'cost of production' which gave a fair working basis. The present schedules, with the exception of dyes and dyestuffs are all based on foreign valuation. In other words the Consular invoice accompanying each consignment bears the foreign market value on the date of shipment.

PRESIDENT'S POWERS

"The only exception to this rule regarding valuation is that the President may substitute American valuation for foreign in case of an emergency."

Mr. Nicholson praised both senators and representatives forming the joint tariff revision committee stating that all had worked tirelessly for more than a year to evolve the present reform, and had conducted an exhaustive series of researches both at home and abroad in order to familiarise themselves with the entire question.

One of the most interesting debates took place over the duty on oils, particularly peanut and soya bean oil which is exported from China in large quantities. The cotton seed crushers and manufacturers of cotton seed oil exported large quantities of this oil to Europe, the surplus beyond the consumption of the home

(Continued on Page 2)

The March Of THE RADIO!

Note:—This is the second of a series of articles which Mr. E. G. Osborn, of the Radio Corporation of China, is contributing to THE CHINA PRESS to give its readers some insight into the wonderful strides made in the science of radio telephony.

BY E. G. OSBORN

Man's conquest of the forces of Nature has been stamped by periods, generally consisting of a decade or two when his progress has been marked by revolutionary leaps and bounds. Unquestionably we are passing through one of those periods now, and our children's children will look back upon these present years and mark them by saying, "that was the time when radio engineers, just in a few years, invented and perfected the vacuum tube." For unquestionably, the greatest discovery of modern times is that wonderful little piece of electrical ingenuity with which half the world is now familiar—the incandescent bulb which forms the basis of all powerful radio-telephony devices, be they transmitters or receivers.

The radio vacuum-tube does so many things, and in the future will do so many more things, towards making man live with greater ease and comfort, that it deserves a thorough explanation, and is worthy, on the reader's part, of a proper understanding.

These are just a few essential things made possible through the vacuum-tube:

1. It detects the voice and note sounds from a radio transmitting station.

2. It translates the inaudible electrical waves into audible sounds.

3. It magnifies, or "amplifies," the sound waves, sometimes up to three thousand times.

4. It can send power through the atmosphere, and soon will do away with the stringing of miles of power cables.

5. It makes possible the starting of trains, aeroplanes and ships from a point hundreds of miles away.

6. It has made possible the production of the talking movie-film, which, in a year or two, we shall be sitting in our homes watching and listening to as it is broadcasted from the nearest transmitting-station.

7. It can explode bombs and other ammunition from a distance of hundreds of miles without any wires laid to the explosive.

There are just seven uses which people generally will be interested in, and these alone surely warrant that the sooner this remarkable device is understood by the world, the more rapid will be our progress. Already it has brought us a knowledge of electricity—itself Nature's biggest mystery—which scientists have spent years of weary study trying to gather. Its future uses are so unlimited that we can best say that it has given us almost a victory over electric force, and leave to the imagination of the reader just what that will mean on this little planet.

The electron tube—to give it a better name—is a very simple device which looks more like an ordinary incandescent bulb than anything else. While experimenting in the development of the incandescent lamp, Edison made the discovery that an electric current could be made to flow in the empty space inside the bulb near the hot, glowing filament. But it was not until years after, when scientists became aware of the fact that all matter, in any form whatsoever, was in a state of electrical vibration, that we began to conceive the nature of the electrical action inside the bulb. What is really happening inside every incandescent lamp we see burning is that the glowing filament is shooting out into the surrounding vacuum in the bulb myriads of tiny particles, called electrons, and they travel at such an amazing speed round and round at random that we cannot measure their velocity. But then it was discovered that by placing a metal plate inside the bulb, and charging that plate with an electrical current, that we could force those electrons to travel in a certain direction so that they hit the plate and bumped back again in some definite rhythmic manner.

And it is that discovery which forms the basis of the radio vacuum-tube which we use to-

(Continued on Page 6)

They Agreed To Disagree

PREMIERS Law, of Great Britain, and Poincare, of France, were the two chief figures in the recent Reparations Conference in Paris. Each had a plan for a moratorium for Germany, but the British plan did not define the pledge to be exacted from Germany with sufficient emphasis, and as Mr. Law would not subscribe to the French scheme the conference ended in rupture.

Merchants Of China Glad To See Passing Of 1922; New Year Revives Hope

Many Factors, Including Internal War And Fluctuating Exchange, Have Depressing Effect In Past Twelvemonth

Note: Herewith we begin our annual review of business conditions in Shanghai and China in the year 1922. Every element of the community, we think, will be interested in this rather extended study of a vastly important and keenly interesting period. Instalments will appear from day to day:

BY DAVID ARAKIE

(Financial Editor)

Few merchants in China will regret the passing of 1922. In China as in the leading countries of the world, it has been a year of bad trade, unemployment and heart-breaking struggle with overwhelming difficulties.

Amid the clamor of prophets, who foretell good or evil days, one hesitates to raise one's voice, for manifestly in most cases oracular utterances, which are so prolific at this season of the year, illustrate the old saying that the wish is father to the thought. At the beginning of a New Year it may be suggested here that while the outlook might be better it could not be much worse. Everywhere there is a feeling that the time for a trade revival is ripe in China, for in this country many firms have shown commendable enterprise in their preparations to meet any sudden increase in demand.

Paradoxical though it may appear, the condition of trade in China most clearly visible at the moment of writing is a thick fog. Business men, journalists and the vague personality known as the man-in-the-street are all doing what they severally can to clear the air by adding still more fuel to the fire of controversy and so increasing the smoke.

The main difficulty confronting the business world of Shanghai and China today is, of course, the timidity of buyers—a timidity which is caused by a hundred economic and industrial reasons. Two of these reasons stand out before all others in importance. One is the constantly changing government in China without any stability with the soldiery swooping from time to time on merchants' cargo, a condition which the Chinese Government knows very well and cares very little to remedy; and the other is the varying exchanges, of whose detailed intricacies the average business man in China can scarcely make head or tail. There must also be added a third reason—the poverty of many of China's buyers.

The European War has precipitated many grave problems. International credits and exchanges have been completely disorganised and the entire business and economic structure in China after the Armistice was shaken to its foundations and a catastrophe of calamitous proportions was narrowly averted. It is a tribute to the soundness and strength of the big banks in China and of the firms that this shock was so admirably withstood. The banks in China had come forward and "carried" many of the firms that otherwise would have been compelled to close down and thus involve these lending institutions in very grave losses. The great shock given to credit and trade a couple of years ago by the dishonoring by the Chinese piece goods dealers of their committments threw everything into disarray. Some time after that event it was imagined that banking profits in China would be exceptionally poor.

The years that have passed since that catastrophe happened seem to have strengthened rather than weakened the position of

(Continued on Page 2)

AMERICAN CO. BALL TO BE HELD AT NEW CARLTON

Reservations For Annual Washington Birthday Dance Now Open

The New Carlton on Bubbling Well Road has been selected as the scene for the Washington Ball on February 22, according to an anncuncement made by the committee in charge of arrangements last night.

Shanghai's newest and largest cafe was selected for the annual ball given under the auspices of the American Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, because of the greater accommodation and utility as large numbers have been forced to stand when the ball has been given at the Town Hall in the past. At the New Carlton there will be seats for all.

Because of the limited number of reservations available, Americans and other nationals desiring to attend, are requested to make their reservations at the earliest possible moment. Americans may make reservations with Capt. V. Olsen, Electricity partment, 30 Fearon Road. Mr. J. E. Baldwin, at the Walkover Shoe Store, or Mr. J. E. Doyle at The China Press. Other nationals may make reservations through members of the American Company, S.V.C., or American friends.

BRITISH AND FRENCH PREMIERS PART WITH HANDSHAKE--GOOD BYE!

Bonar Law And Poincare Have Long And Cordial Conversation While Waiting For Train; Temps Denies Belgian Premier Will Resign

"STEPS ON OCCUPATION OF RUHR!"

They Are Discussed By Leaders Of France And Belgium; Paris Newspapers Express Confidence Entente Will Be Continued

Exclusive Dispatch to THE CHINA PRESS

London, Jan. 6.—A dispatch from Constantinople states that the Turkish government has called to the colors all able bodied men from the liberated territories.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Jan. 5.—This morning M. Poincare had an interview with the President on the situation resulting from the check to the Paris Conference. He also conferred with M. Barthou, the President of the Reparations Commission.

The Premier then visited Mr. Bonar Law and Marquis delia Toretta.

The British Prime Minister was seen off at the station on his return to London by M. Poincare, M. de Lasteyrie, the Minister of Finance, and M. Peretti, the director of the political department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The two Premiers conversed until the departure of the train, when they parted with a long and cordial handshake.

M. Theunis, the Belgian Premier, and M. Jaspar, the Belgian Foreign Minister, after having conferred with the Belgian experts, had a conversation with M. Poincare.

The Temps denies the reports that M. Theunis will resign on his return from Paris. The Belgian State councils are discussing the reparations question and the measures to be taken, in concert with France and Italy, to force Germany to restore her finances and to carry out her obligations.

Tomorrow the Reparations Commission will have to give their decision on the question of the failure of Germany in the delivery of coal. The Commission will give the German Government the opportunity of presenting her observations on the subject. The situation gives rise to two points, namely:—

(1) The previously notified default in timber deliveries and the default, to be notified later, in deliveries of coal, which open a way for sanctions.

(2). The moratorium having expired on December 31, the Commission may have to decide on a new moratorium, comprising pledges.

Paris, Jan. 5.—The chiefs of the Allied delegations at Lausanne, together with the chief of the American commission, met this morning and decided to hasten the work of the sub-commissions and to call a sitting of the plenary commissions next week with a view to a final agreement.

Paris, Jan. 5.—Sir William Goode, former member of the Reparations Commission, has arrived in Budapest to study as a financial expert the question of reparations.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Jan. 5.—It is understood that the conversation between M. Poincare and M. Theunis related to steps to be taken in the event of a decision to occupy the Ruhr. No decision was reached. The negotiations will be continued after M. Theunis' return from Brussels.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, January 5.—All the newspapers emphasise the cordial manner in which the Allied Premiers separated.

The Journal des Debats writes: "The solution of the crisis is frank and clear and the four Governments declared their sincere intention not to modify the friendly relations which have united them up to the present."

The Figaro says: "Approved by Italy and supported by Belgium, we shall proceed, without Britain, to seize the pledges, which France makes a necessary condition for the moratorium requested by Germany."

The Temps, commenting on the British attitude, recalls a picturesque expression of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer to describe the embarrassment of Britain in paying her debt: "Our assets are frozen." The journal declares that, if Britain had listened to and supported France, Europe would be in better health and fewer unemployed would tramp the streets of Glasgow.

F. C. TONG APPEAL CASE OPENS; NEW WITNESS ON BOND

Ying Chi-shen Required To Tell What He Knows

The case against F. C. Tong, convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment for obtaining money under false pretences, was re-opened on appeal yesterday before the Shanghai District Court in the presence of a crowded courtroom. Over two hundred spectators, including friends of the accused, belonging to the Cantonese Guild and the former Students' Union, thronged the No. 1 courtroom and stayed throughout the two-hour examination of the witnesses.

The evidence of the prisoner and the two complainants, Zih Fan-sz and Zih Tao-sz, mother and sister-in-law respectively of the victim was reviewed. New evidence for the defence was adduced from Ying Chi-shen, ex-secretary of the Chinese Journal of Commerce, who contended he had secured a loan of $400 from the Shang Pao Bank on behalf of the victim on the strength of 50 shares of the Chinese Commercial Trust Company, which shares complainants alleged had never been delivered to the victim.

In answer to the Court, Ying denied that he was related to prisoner. Whereupon the Court warned the witness that he could be imprisoned for telling a lie. Witness asserted that he fully realised that and the Court handed him a bond requiring him to appear at the next hearing and to tell nothing but the truth. This was signed in open Court.

The Court then announced that the case would be adjourned sine die while the prisoner will be held without bail. It is intimated that a full court of three judges will hear the case at the next session.

Meat Shortage Threatens Berlin

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Jan. 5.—The supply of fresh meat and vegetables in Berlin is gravely threatened by the extension of a butchers' strike at the Central Markets of the city.

Local Shriners Will Meet Tuesday Night

The January meeting of the Nomad Oasis, Shriners, will be held Tuesday evening at the Union Club, corner of Hankow Road and The Bund. The business session, including a discussion of the coming ceremonial, will begin at 6:30 p.m. A dinner and entertainment will follow. Visiting Nobles are cordially invited to attend.

TO AID GROWERS

(Reuter's Service)

Melbourne, Jan. 5.—An increase in production is expected to follow the Victorian Cabinet's decision to co-operate with the Commonwealth Government in giving guarantee to cotton growers.

U. S. Still Aloof On Reparations

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, Jan. 5.—State Department officials deny the report that the United States at the request of Great Britain is going to call an International Congress to consider reparations.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Official circles in Washington consider that the dissolution of the Paris Conference brings the reparations crisis measurably nearer to the

point on which Mr. Hughes touched in his speech at New Haven, namely the selection of a competent non-partisan board to thresh out the matter but there is no indication that further initiative is to be expected at present from Washington.

The only authorised comment on the situation is in the statement, issued by the State Department, that Mr. Hughes' suggestion is intended to leave "several doors open."

Mr. Hughes has already indicated that American financiers would serve on an international financial board to study the German situation if France and the other interested Powers invite the United States.

It is believed here that there is still time to examine the American suggestion before France can carry out her program.

PRESS COMMENT

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, January 5.—Neither surprise nor emotion is expressed in the French newspapers at the failure of the Conference which they are unanimously of opinion will in no wise affect friendly relations between Britain and France. Indeed most of the newspapers refer to the event as a "friendly rupture."

Le Gaulois says that France's position to England has the advantage of being clearer than ever.

L'Homme Libre says that France should not despair yet of winning England to the French point of view of refusing to allow Germany to remain in a position to mock the people she has ruined.

L' Echo de Paris says that Britain and not France is isolated.

Le Journal says that the hour of France's freedom of action has struck. She will no longer continue to accept naval obligations and Washington Agreements of follow in England's wake at Lausanne.

Le Matin, says that France's Belgian and Italian allies will help her to repel the claims of British financiers to direct European policy. The paper hints at more friendly pro-Turkish action by France at Lausanne which will prove to Mr. Bonar Law the existence of a French policy in the Near East.

Senate To Ask President's View

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, Jan. 5.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has decided to ascertain the view of the Administration before considering Senator Robinson's resolution, authorising the appointment of American representatives on the Reparations Commission.

Senator Lodge has been commissioned to call upon Secretary of State Hughes to obtain all available information of the State Department with regard to the reparations negotiations.

U. S. PRESS OPINION

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Jan. 5.—Commenting on the collapse of the Paris Conference, the New York World says that a terrible responsibility rests on the French Government. It is committed to measures which, in the opinion of practically the whole neutral world, are dangerous, provocative and self-defeating.

The New York Herald urges America to demand that futile bickering be replaced by arbitration.

The New York Times suggests that the American Government should urge the application of Mr. Hughes's plan.

BONAR LAW RETURNS

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 5.—Mr. Bonar Law, who looked tired, refused to speak on his arrival at Victoria where he was greeted by a huge crowd, necessitating the efforts of police to clear a path to his car.

Germans Blame French Imperialists

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, Jan. 5.—The German press is not surprised at the breakdown of the Paris Conference. The newspapers declare that the imposition of sanctions without the consent of the Reparations Commission or by a single Power is contrary to the spirit of the Peace Treaty and from the point of view of international law will be a hostile action. They allege that France's annexationist policy caused the failure of the Conference.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung declares that Germany possesses the last trump card and her offer is final: If it fails, the reins of Government will pass into the hands of those whose aims nobody is able to control.

Paris must not think that the furor teutonicus belongs entirely to the past or that it needs guns and bayonets to reappear. Any great nation driven to despair has always found means for revenge.

'ASHEVILLE,' NOW HERE, IS UNCLE SAM'S LATEST

Patrol Gunboat In Port Is "Infant" Of American Fleet

The U.S.S. Asheville, now in port, is reputed to be the latest American naval ship launched by Uncle Sam, having been commissioned just at the time the Washington Conference ended the fight for domination of the seas by limiting armaments.

The Asheville was built at the Charleston Navy Yard and launched on Independence Day, 1918. She was put in commission at Charleston on July 17, 1920, and assigned to duty with the Special Service Squadron.

From the time the ship was commissioned until it took the long jaunt out to China it cruised in Central American and South American waters.

FUEL BURNER

The Asheville is a patrol gunboat of 1,600 tons displacement. She is 241 feet long, has a beam of 41 feet, and draws 14 feet of water. She is driven by Parson's geared turbine and burns fuel oil.

In May, 1922, the ship was detached from the Special Service Squadron and assigned to the Asiatic fleet coming to China waters via Bermuda, Ponta Delgoda, Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo and Singapore, paying short calls at those ports.

Since leaving Manila in October the Asheville has been at Foochow and Tsingtau being at Tsingtau during the short bandit scare.

The Asheville carries 13 officers and 184 men, including Marines. Officers aboard the ship are:

Commander J. O. Richardson, Commanding; Lieut-Comdr. Alfred S. Wolfe, Executive Officer; Lieutenant W. O. Baldwin; Lieutenant W. B. Young (SC); Lieutenant R. W. Hayworth (MC); 1st Lieut. W. E. Bilisoly U. S. M. C.; Ensign R. Anderson; Ensign S. A. Jones; Ensign J. L. Raichle. Ensign F. D. Kime, Ensign W. S. K. Trapnell, Ensign T. G. Murrell; A. P. C. W. D. Burroughs.

In The United States Court For China

MOTION CALENDAR

Monday, Jan. 8, 1923, 3:00 p.m.

Cause No. 2006, U. S. v. Meyer I. Greenstone. Motion to quash. U. S. District Attorney; M. L. Heen.

Cause No. 1939, Banque Industrielle de Chine v. Sonn Brothers Import and Export Co. Motion to set. H. D. Rodger; Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 1764, Harry B. Campbell v. Henry Gruenebaum et al. Motion to incorporate additional portion of record in bill of exceptions. Williams, Franklin and Faison; Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 2026, In re-application of Arthur T. Steele. Motion to disregard proceedings, etc. Relator pro se; Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 1792. Percy R. Moore v. The Far East Trading Co. Inc. For permission to argue motion for appeal. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Haskell and Moss.

Cause No. 1473. The Russian Economic Society v. The Liberty Club. Defendant's motion to reopen. Williams, Franklin and Faison; Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 1810. Hall and Holtz, Ltd. v. The Liberty Club. Defendant's motion to reopen. Davies and Bryan; Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

U. S. Tariff Expert Here

(Continued from Page 1)

market. This oil was used extensively in the manufacture of cooking lards, oleomargarines, etc. The oil imported from China being of a different quality was used for soap making.

Since the American buyers of oil in China regulated the market, when the tariff was imposed on peanut and soya bean oil this market fell to nearly nothing. In consequence European buyers stepped in to the China market and being able to procure oil here at much less cost than in America, and which would serve their purposes equally well, they naturally refused to purchase the cotton seed oil from America.

This affected the cotton belt and the so-called farm bloc endeavored to have the tariff rescinded on Chinese oils in order to recreate a European market.

Smiles From The Mixed Court

(Continued from Page 1)

wrist-watch of the C.P.C. under whose observation the pair chanced to fall, and in these circumstances he felt impelled to stop and question them.

"What's in the bundles?" he inquired.

"Bread," replied Ong, without the slightest hesitation.

The policeman regarded the bulk of the cargo and reflected that this was rather an early hour for bake-shop deliveries. It struck him, moreover, that neither Ong nor his companion bore any of the customary traces of bake-shop employment. Their sartorial aspect, at the same time, argued eloquently against the theory that they might be the legitimate purchasers of pastry in such quantities.

"Let's have a look at this shipload of fodder," suggested the C.P.C.

The way Ong and his partner fell in with this idea was flattering to the officer's powers as a suggester. They dumped both bundles at his feet immediately and without further talk. Palpably neither of the two had any curiosity in the policeman's research work, or maybe they wanted him to make his inspection free from any detracting influences. For the constable had barely noted that the bundles were composed of a variegated assortment of shoes, silken garments, clocks, furs and general household furnishings when Ong and his unknown friend were halfway to the next corner and growing rapidly even less approximate.

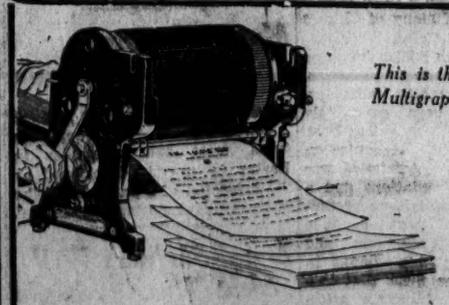
The investigator sounded a call in code on his whistle and a brother officer some distance further down the street managed to snag Ong. The other fugitive slid past the obstruction and successfully blended his identity with the morning mist.

When confronted with the charge of burgling the residence of Mr. S. Miyamoto, 715 Dixwell Road—Mr. Miyamoto having joyously identified the loot—Ong declared this to be a malicious falsehood. He had not stolen the articles and he really had thought the bundle to contain bread. He had been asked to carry it by a friend. The police had made a mistake in arresting him.

The Court mentioned the fact that Ong had been arrested and sentenced 13 times in the past.

Those too were mistakes, said Ong.

In consideration of this high percentage the Court ordered Ong removed from the influence of constabulary error for two years.



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each one to *concentrate* on a prospect time after time, your sales would soon outgrow your production capacity. Adding one thousand new names to your payroll may be out of the question absolutely, but if what you want are results—if you want your sales curve to go up—if you want more new business, employ The MULTIGRAPH in your sales department. On a single salesman's salary. The Multigraph enables you to reach out for business with the force and effectiveness of a brigade of salesmen. Investigate today—ask for the FACTS

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REFUGEE SHIPS ARE EXPECTED TO SAIL TODAY

Admiral Stark Trying To Keep Movements Secret

While no official announcement has been made the fifteen portless Russian refugee ships, which have been anchored off Woosung for over two weeks, are expected to sail for the South sometime today—if they have not already weighed anchor and departed.

The ships yesterday were said to be waiting for the last ship which has been in the dockyards here to join the other fourteen before the portless flotilla sailed. The vessel left the docks at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and was due to reach the other vessels last night. Expectations were that as soon as the vessels could get under way at daybreak this morning they would depart as all hope of being allowed to make Shanghai their headquarters has long been abandoned due to the adamant attitude of the Chinese officials and the legarthy of foreigners here to intercede in their behalf.

Efforts have been made by Admiral Stark to clothe his movements in secrecy for fear that the Soviet Government would make some last minute effort to stop them or prevent their journey once they were on the high seas as the Soviet contends that the vessels are the property of the Russian Government.

ARMS SEIZURE

It is said to be due to this fear of action by the Soviet that the refugees on the Woosung vessels, and those who have landed in Shanghai despite official orders to the contrary have been well armed. Police visited two Russian rendezvous at 4 Jessfield Road and 116 Sinza Road late Friday and obtained a considerable number of bombs, a few revolvers and some ammunition.

Information that a number of the refugees were armed was obtained folowing the arrest of one of their number with 24 bombs and 2 revolvers which he said he desired to sell to the Municipal Police. Upon receipt of the information a detachment from the police, accompanined by a representative of the Bureau for Russian Affairs, visited the two houses and confiscated the bombs and arms. The Russians made no protest at the seizure, explaining that they were military stores and had been carried merely for protection.

No criminal proceedings will follow the 'raid'.

Music Department Meeting Thursday

The Music Department of the American Woman's Club will meet Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Edwin S. Cunningham when a miscellaneous program of interest will be given. The "La Boheme" program has been postponed.

Soloists for the afternoon are Mr. O. M. Green, pianist; Mr. F. A. Walker, cellist; Mrs. Nedervene, contralto; Miss Jouravel, soprano and Mr. Volin, baritone.

THEATER GOERS OFFERED GOOD PROGRAM TODAY

Verdi's famous opera "Rigolleto" will be presented by the Grand Italian Opera Company at the Olympic Theater tonight with fifty artistes from the operas at Milan in the cast. It is said to be one of the best bills on the opera's stars program. Tomorrow night Puccini's "Tosca" will be given.

Wanda Hawley in "The Love Charm" will be produced at the Apollo tonight and tomorrow night in what is said to be one of the prettiest stories of a city Cinderella ever screened. At the matinee this afternoon May MacAvoy will be seen in "Everything For Sale."

The Isis Theater announces Norma Talmadge, one of the greatest of the movie queens, in "The Branded Woman," a spectacular production of modern life, for tonight and at Monday's matinee. Charles Ray in "Peaceful Valley" is on the program for today's matinee.

Dorothy Dalton, one of the screen's most beautiful stars, appears in "His Wife's Friend," at the Empire Theater tonight.

Vitagraph's spectacular film "The Gamblers", featuring Harry T. Morey, is on the bill for tonight at the Victoria Theater. It is reputed to be an extremely dramatic story of love, high finance and politics. Dorothy Dalton in "The Dark Mirror" appears at the matinee this afternoon in addition to two episodes of "Bride 13."

Shanghai's "gay white way" cafes present their usual features for Sunday night dancers. The Carlton is featuring Seijiro Tatsumi, the famous Japanese tenor; Miss Pototska, singer; and Miss Ray, classical dancer, tonight. The Del Monte offers the four Lantzoffs, whirlwind Russian dancers, and Hamilton and Mills, a clever song team. The new Parisien offers an additional attraction in W. Roy Sharp, vaudeville comedian, in songs and eccentric dances.

Thinks Islands Will Yield Rubber

Exclusive Dispatch to THE CHINA PRESS

Washington, Jan. 5.—Mr. Harvey Firestone, president of the Firestone Rubber Company, one of the largest makers of automobile tires in the United States, today held a conference with government officials regarding the development of rubber plantations in the Philippines. Mr. Firestone said that approximately 1,000,000 acres would be available for the rubber plantations.

Glover's Dog Medicines

Book on "Dog Diseases, their Cure and How to Feed" mailed free to any address.

H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.
127 West 26th St., New York, U.S.A.
Muller & Phipps (China) Ltd.
Shanghai

$1 at Thirty Equals $8 at Sixty

Which would you rather do, spend $1 when you are thirty years old, young, healthy and in your prime, or so utilize that dollar that when you are sixty and your earning power is diminished it will have become $7.88?

This growth of money to nearly eight times its original figure in thirty years is possible through investment in 7% Bonds such as we have for sale with semi-annual interest payments reinvested at the same rate.

The attached table shows what different sized investments of this kind will amount to in varying terms of years.

Amount Invested	10 years	20 years	30 years
$ 1,000	$ 1,989.79	$ 3,959.26	$ 7,878.09
5,000	9,948.94	19,796.29	39,390.46
10,000	19,897.89	39,592.60	78,780.91
20,000	39,795.78	79,185.19	157,561.82

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15 Nanking Road

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., LTD.

OUR

Annual Winter Sale

in the

Drapery, Millinery, Furnishing, Ladies' and Men's Outfitting Departments

Commences Monday, January 8th

and

continues throughout the month

Bargains Everywhere

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., LTD.

The Yellow Lantern

Jack Mason Proprietor

Jade
Ivory
Amber
Curios
Rare Silks
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Astor House Lobby

It's Mine!

SOME children are not ill yet never quite well. They either look pale and thin or they are peevish and irritable—and they object to Cod Liver Oil.

The best tonic you can give them!

"MARROW PHOSPHATES"

It is a real body builder. It makes rich red blood and its beneficial effects on children who outgrow their strength are noticeable in a very short time.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
(The Shanghai Pharmacy Limited)
16 NANKING ROAD.

Wanted

Second Hand

A.B.C. Code 6th Ed.

in good condition

Reply stating price to
C. P. O. Box No. 145

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INSURANCE AND CREDIT

By John Wanamaker

"Twenty years ago I had a capital of about a half million dollars. I then realized that a business man with a half million of capital and a million and a half of insurance on his life would have better credit than one with a half million capital and no insurance, so I took the insurance. I now find that trading on the credit it created I made more profit than if the money which went into insurance had gone directly into my business."

The same principle that applied to the late John Wanamaker, America's biggest merchant, applies with far greater force to a man doing business on a smaller scale. Life insurance creates confidence, and confidence creates credit."

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WHITEAWAY'S GREAT SALE OFFERS FOR THE SECOND WEEK

All Model Gowns to be Cleared at Half Price! Drastic Reductions on Fur Coats and Fur Sets!! Suits and Coats at Wonderful Prices!!!

BE SURE AND VISIT THE REMNANT TABLES IN THE DRESS DEPARTEMENT

250 yards. BOLTON SHEETING
Self dyed, all colours.
50 ins. wide. Usually $2.50
Sale Price $1.95 yd.

10 PIECES
PURE WOOL
NAVY SERGE
50 inches wide
Bargain Price $2.25 yd.

"The Whitelaw"

100 Only
"Whitelaw" English Hospital Beds
Copper springs, Black enamelled
Special Sale Price $15.50 each

6 Pieces
HOME SPUN TWEED
54 inches wide
Bargain Price $3.25 yd.

"The Whitelaw"

100 Pairs Only
"Whitelaw" Bed Sheets
Good wearing quality. Size about 70 by 90 inches
TO BE CLEARED AT
$6.25 pair

3 Pieces
MELTON SUITING
40 inches wide.
Bargain Price $1.50 yard

Special Sale Offer
3,000 French Army Blankets
Sizes 60 by 80 inches
Clearing at $1.50 each

4 Pieces
REAL WELSH TWEED
54 inches wide
Bargain Price $2.25 yard

Genuine Reduction Ladies' Marmot Fur Coat
of perfectly selected and well matched skins, cut on the newest lines with wide sleeves and large cape collar, fastening with big buttons of own skins, lined throughout with broche silk in a superior quality.
Usual Price $525.00
Sale Price **$450.00**

75 BEAUTIFUL MODEL GOWNS AND WRAPS
TO BE CLEARED AT
HALF PRICE

Striking Reduction
Ladies Beaver Coney Skin Coat, perfectly selected, soft and thick in the smartest of shapes and beautifully cut to the very best advantage, wide sleeves and lined figured silk throughout.
Usual Price $650.00
Sale Price **$550.00**

Bargains in Ladies Moirette Underskirts
Sale Price *$4.50* each

A Few Well Cut Tweed Sports Costumes
Marked down to
Price **$22.50**

Note This Reduction
Blue opposum Set of perfectly matched and selected skins, narrow stole finished with tail, large muff, lined silk throughout.
Sale Price *$33.50*

Do not Miss this Opportunity
Grey Velour Cloth Overcoat finished with low waist and belt Large Cape Collar of good mole Coney.
Sale Price $97.75

A Noteworthy Bargain
Perfectly selected and well matched Skunk. Set. with wide stole in the newest Cape shape, large square soft lined Silk throughout.
Sale Price *$42.00* Set.

20 Only
Milanese Silk Chemises, with Shoulder Straps, Pink, Sky and White. unusual bargain.
Usual Price $1[illegible].50
Sale Price *$7.50*

10 Only
A Great Reduction
All wool Sports Coat with long over collar and turn-back cuff with a contrasting stripe. Vieux Rose, Grey Navy,
Usual Price $25.50
Sale Price $21.50

Special Reduction Stockinette Knickers Finished waist and knee with elastic band, good washing garment
Usual Price $4.50
Sale Price $3.50

Strong White Coutil Corset
Busks made to slip in, Coutil can be changed often, rustproof, short bones, medium bust and skirt.
Usually $5.50
Half Price $2.75

150 PAIRS OF THE FAMOUS "J. B."
SIDE SPRING CORSETS
In shapes and sizes to suit all figures
TO CLEAR AT
HALF PRICE

J. B. Corsets
In strong White Coutil for average figures, low bust, very long sides and back, cut away front.
Usually $6.75
Half Price $3.35

Bargain in Pure Wool Jumpers Lovely shades of Vieux Rose, Grey, Pink, Saxe and Fawn.
Sale Price *$8.15*

Great Reduction in Chic Tam O' Shanters
Velvet, Wool and Velour in several styles and fashionable shades.
Usual Price $3.[illegible]0
Sale Price *$2.50*

DON'T MISS THE BARGAIN TABLES IN THE BOOT DEPARTMENT

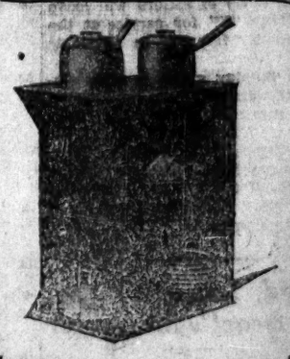
English Made Fibre Suit Case
Bound corners one lock

Sizes	20	22	24 ins.
Usual Prices	$9.50	12.25	13.50
Sale Prices	$7.50	9.50	10.50

275 PAIRS
Real Witney Blankets
Slightly Soiled
All Less *25%*

Fulton Folding Go-carts
Full collapsible upholstered fabricoid, in Brown or Black
Usual Price $39.80
Sale Price *$35.00*

40 Pieces English Art Felt
40 inches wide
Bargain Price *$3.95* yard



"CORONA" OVENS. Very handy for cooking for a small family. Size 13 by 24 inches. Complete with pump stove. Usually $49.50
Sale Price $29.50

100 Only
Men's Wool Tweed Sports Coats
Bargain Prices $10.50 each

600 "New Art" Teasets
Splendid quality English ware. Green edge design, shape very similar to sketch. Set for 6, 30-pieces.
Usually $7.50 Sale $5.50 set

300 Only English White Enamelled Beds Complete with Springs
Usual Price $39.50
To Clear Half Price $19.75

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI

TERMS CASH "WAYLOO CORNER" **NO CREDIT**

NANKING ROAD — SZECHUEN ROAD

MADMAN DIES; VICTIM TAKES PASTEUR CURE

Servian, Thought To Have Died Of Rabies, Scratched Policeman

Detective G. Dulinatz of the French Police is undergoing the Pasteur treatment at the St. Mary's Hospital as a result of scratches he received recently at the hands of a 'madman' who has since died supposedly of rabies.

Some days ago a Servian named C. Vidachich, who has been peddling neckties in Shanghai, was arrested during the tiffin hour outside C. Bracco and Company's provision store at 125 Szechuen Road, after he had broken the window. Mr. Bracco, who lives over the store, heard the noise of the breaking glass and rushed downstairs to find the Servian inside drinking a bottle of wine.

Police, acting under the assumption that the man was drunk, took him to the Central Police station, where he created a disturbance. It was learned that he was a Servian so he was turned over to the French police.

SCRATCHES DETECTIVE

At the French police station he again raised a disturbance and in quieting the man Detective Dulinatz was scratched. The Servian became so violent that he was sent to the mental ward of the Victoria Nursing Home, where he died on Thursday, supposedly of rabies.

The body is at present at the medical laboratories at Aurora University where an investigation is being made in an attempt to discover whether or not he was actually afflicted with the rabies.

Detective Dulinatz was sent to St. Mary's Hospital where he is undergoing treatment under Dr. Porek, an expert in Pasteur treatments who has recently come out from the Pasteur Institute in Paris.

Navy 'Y' To Conduct Services For Sailors

Sunday services will be conducted by the Navy "Y" on board the U. S. S. Elcano at 10 o'clock today Mr. A. C. Ellis will have charge and Mr. Ersten B. Miller, of the American School, will speak. There will be a song solo by Miss Bernice Austin; cornet solo by Mr. E. B. Miller; organ accompanist, Miss Frances Taylor.

On board the U. S. S. Ashville at 10 o'clock the religious service will be conducted by Mr. Paul W. Brown, speaker, Mr. John R. Grindle; song solo, Mrs. C. C. Kerr; organ accompanist, Mrs. Paul W. Brown.

Sunday afternoon at 4:30 a church party of sailors will leave the Navy "Y" for service at the Community Church in Masonic Hall.

On Sunday evening, after Sukiyaki dinner, there will be a song service in charge of Mr. Paul Brown. The speaker will be the Rev. James M. Yard of the China Centenary Movement; Miss Fanny Brown, of the Y.W.C.A., will sing. Mrs. Paul Brown will play piano accompainment.

Good Issue Of Israel's Messenger

Yesterday's issue of the local Zionist organ, Israel's Messenger, is copiously illustrated with photos of prominent men including Prof. Einstein, Mr. J. R. Elias, Mrs. Caroline Greenfield and others. Dr. Einstein's visit to Shanghai and the entertainment given in his honor is given prominent space. Israel's Messenger publishes an important item of news from its Jerusalem correspondent, which shows that there are 120,000 Jews in Palestine according to the new census. There are less than 400,000 Arabs in Palestine, a considerable reduction from the general accepted figure of 600,000. This would mean that the Jews in Palestine form 30 percent of the population. The result of the census, the report states has been a severe disappointment to the anti-Zionists who have constantly harped on the fact that the Jews in Palestine form a negligible minority. It is generally conceded now that with more liberal immigration laws the Jews in Palestine would soon increase in large proportion.

CROSS RATE

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Jan. 5.—The Paris-London crossrate is quoted today at: £1 = 67.07 francs.

MUTT & JEFF

(Copyright 1922 By H. C. Fisher, Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.).

Speaking About Chained Lightning—!

By Bud Fisher

News Brevities

The Literary Section of the British Women's Association will meet at the headquarters Tuesday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock when Miss Phyllis Ayrton will speak on "Psychology."

• • •

The editor of the "Chefoo Daily News" writes protesting against the recent reference by the American Chamber of Commerce at Tientsin to the local "Star" as the only American newspaper in North China. The Chefoo paper, it appears, is entirely American, and has been for the past year.

• • •

Chairman H. G. Simms of the Shanghai Municipal Council will inspect the Shanghai Municipal Police Reserves tomorrow night at the Town Hall.

• • •

The Pro-Cathedral branch of the Woman's Auxiliary will meet tomorrow at the home of Mrs. Henry Gregory, 20 Route Doumer. At two o'clock work on surgical dressings will begin, with an address at half-past four by Mrs. Charles Pancoast of Philadelphia, member of the national Auxiliary Executive Committee.

• • •

The Japanese Naval Training Squadron which arrived in Hongkong on January 3 is expected in Shanghai within a few days. This squadron has been visiting in Europe.

• • •

Local merchants have received telegrams from their Hongkong and Canton agents instructing them not to ship goods to Kiangsi until they receive further orders, because of the outbreak of hostilities in the South.

• • •

Tickets at $2 each for the tea dansant that will be given by the British Women's Association at the New Carlton on Wednesday, January 31, from 5 to 7.30 may be had from the following ladies: Mrs. A. K. Craddock, Mrs. P. W. O. Liddell, Mrs. Moysey, Mrs. N. O. Lidded, Mrs. E. H. McMichael, Mrs. N. G. Maitland, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Viloudaki and also from the club's headquarters in 9 Kiukiang Road.

• • •

A regular meeting will be held by the Art Department of the American Woman's Club tomorrow from 9.30 to 11 o'clock in Mr. Madson's studio, 14 Kiukiang Road. Members will sketch from a model.

• • •

The engagement of Mr. C. W. Cruickshank to Miss A. C. Rice is announced at Peking.

• • •

The Charity League acknowledges with thanks the receipt of $5 from Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Prince in memory of the late Mrs. R. L. Lent.

• • •

A Chinese charged as one of a gang of armed robbers which operated extensively in the Settlement during the early part of 1919, other members of which have been sent to the Arsenal and shot, was brought before Assessor Tanaka and Magistrate Tsang yesterday. Detective Inspector Cruickshank told the Court that the man had been in custody of the Chung Ming authorities, serving a term for robbery and possession of arms. When the local police learned of his whereabouts the warrant issued in February, 1919 for his arrest was sent to the Chinese authorities and they turned him over. The accomplices sent to the Arsenal had identified the accused as a member of their gang and this evidence was available. The police asked that he be handed over to the Arsenal authorities. The Court ordered that the accused be remanded in custody and reserved judgment.

• • •

The net profits of The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd., and its five branches in 1922 amount to $420,000 of which the Shanghai office made $154,000.

• • •

Mrs. Elizabeth Leonard, one of the most noted contraltos in New York, will sing at the Community Church service this afternoon at 5 o'clock. Mrs. Leonard will sing "The Republican." She is a prominent New York and Ridgewood club woman and is director of the Choral Club of Ridgewood. She is spending the winter in China as the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Leonard.

• • •

Miss Mary Dingman, Industrial Secretary of the World's Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association, who is in China for the purpose of studying the industrial condition of the women workers, will leave Shanghai on January 19 for an extended tour. Miss Dingman will visit the various city and student associations in Changsha, Nanking, Peking, Hankow, Anking, Wuchang, Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Ningpo, Soochow and Hangchow. She will visit later Korea, Japan and Australia.

• • •

Mr. Walter Walsh, passenger agent for the Admiral Oriental Line at Hongkong, has returned to the United States. He has been stationed at Hongkong for three years.

• • •

On the eve of her marriage during the Christmas season in Washington the 17-year old daughter of a wealthy Chinese restaurant owner disappeared. She was to have married Mum Lee, son of the millionaire president of the Chinese Merchants' Association of New York. The father believes she has been kidnapped.

• • •

The Honorary Treasurer of the King's Daughter's Society acknowledges with thanks the receipt of $10 from Miss D. Hodson for their convalescent home funds.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Exclusive Dispatch to THE CHINA PRESS

London, Jan. 5.—It is announced officially that British officials have directed their attention to schemes for the development of the Sudan whereby Egypt's annual production of cotton will soon be increased 110,000 bales.

A CLASSY BARBER SHOP

EXCELSIOR BARBER SHOP

NANKING & THIBET RDS.

Madison Arrives Today With American Mail

Three big liners are leaving for the States shortly and one is to arrive from Seattle today. The first to sail is the Korea Maru which will leave late this evening. The tender with outgoing passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and the incoming passenger tender is expected about 9.30 in the morning.

The next will be the President Taft of the Pacific Mail, sailing tomorrow and scheduled to arrive in San Francisco on January 26. The tender with outgoing passengers for the Taft will leave the Customs jetty at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The Nanking is due to leave Woosung Tuesday, and the outbound passenger tender will leave at 4 o'clock that afternoon. The President Grant of the Admiral Oriental Line is due to leave Shanghai next Saturday. The Grant is due at Seattle on January 29, while the Nanking arrives in San Francisco on the 31st.

Mail from the States is due on the steamer President Madison which will dock at the China Merchants Central Wharf about 4.30 o'clock this afternoon. The vessel brings a big passenger list and 1,414 sacks of mail for this port and will sail for Hongkong and Manila at 2.30 p.m. Tuesday.

The President Cleveland of the Pacific Mail is expected in Shanghai from San Francisco, Honolulu and Japan ports Wednesday, and the Empress of Russia will arrive at Woosung from Vancouver next Saturday.

Two mails are due in port from Europe tomorrow. The Nellore of P. and O. is expected to dock at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf tomorrow morning, and the Cordillere is due here from Marseilles sometime tomorrow.

The Delta which left London on December 8, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai next Wednesday afternoon.

Conference Failure Will Affect Debts

Exclusive Dispatch to THE CHINA PRESS

Washington, Jan. 5.—Mr. Montague C. Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, and a member of the Allies' debt funding commission, today gave out a statement in which he said that the breakup of the Paris Conference would undoubtedly be reflected in discussions now going on in Washington on the funding of the British debt to the United States.

Standard Cuts Oil Prices On Coast

Exclusive Dispatch to THE CHINA PRESS

San Francisco, Jan. 5.—The Standard Oil Company of California today announced a reduction in the price of gasoline and distillate of two cents per gallon to take effect tomorrow in California, Oregon, Washington Nevada, Alaska and Hawaii.

Lady Astor Must Take Long Rest

Exclusive Dispatch to THE CHINA PRESS

Plymouth, Jan. 5.—Lady Astor has been ordered by her physicians to take a long rest. It is explained that her recent tour of the United States and her vigorous campaign during the recent British elections have brought her close to a general breakdown.

H. C. OF L. IN GERMANY

Exclusive Dispatch to THE CHINA PRESS

Berlin, Jan. 5.—The cost of living in Germany has increased 53.6 percent during the last month and now averages 665 times as high as it was before the war, according to official figures made public here today.

RUSSIA SHIPS GRAIN

Exclusive dispatch to THE CHINA PRESS

Petrograd, Jan. 5.—The first cargo of grain from Russia since the first famines in which thousands starved to death has just been sent to Finland. The shipment included 4,000 bags of wheat and rye and was paid for in gold.

VICTROLA

Wherever Music is known, the Victrola is known—and its Superiority Recognized.

Look for the Trade Mark

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT

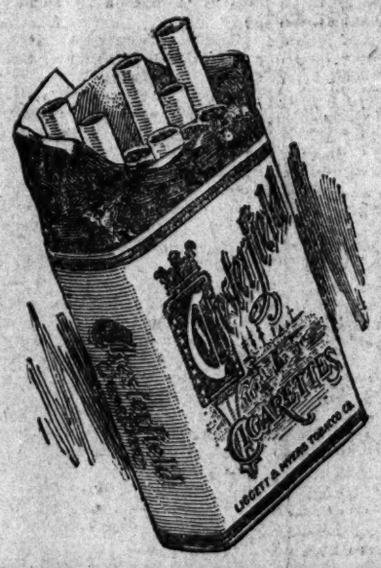
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

Victor Distributor

Comfortable heat for shaving and bathing

PERFECTION Oil Heaters 1922

Standard Oil Co. of New York



Unusual Value

CHESTERFIELD cigarettes are made to give smokers the highest possible quality at the lowest possible price.

We buy only the choicest and most expensive grades of Turkish and American tobaccos. And then these fine tobaccos are blended in just the right proportions for full flavor and pleasing taste. You can't buy such quality in any other cigarette at the price.

Try them today.

Chesterfield CIGARETTES

of finest Turkish and American tobaccos—blended

"They Satisfy"

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

DO YOU DRINK TANSAN?

FRAZAR & CO.

1B JINKEE ROAD, SOLE IMPORTERS

IF NOT START NOW!

Leading Merchants Guests Of Cotton Goods Exchange

Director Moh Asks For Public Support In Welcome Address While Mr. Powell Urges Good Government

Over one hundred prominent local merchants were entertained at dinner by the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange at its new palatial building at 50 Avenue Edward VII last night. Mr. H. Y. Moh, the director-in-chief, was toastmaster and delivered the principal address of welcome, while Mr. J. B. Powell, honorary secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce, responded on behalf of the foreign guests.

After reviewing the history of the exchange and the cotton industry in China, Mr. Moh said that the commercial relations between China and other countries had proved more intimate than ever. This was strong evidence of the increase of the purchasing power of the Chinese people caused by the development of the industries.

"Most of you come to this country for the purpose of promoting trade with China and should have some idea of the potentialities of the foreign trade of this country," said he in part. "I need only to tell you the ratio between our imports and the size of our population to appreciate the possibilities of growth of our foreign trade. In 1921, the average value of foreign goods consumed by each Chinese does not amount to Tls. 2. It shows how small the financial power of our nation is after all. The only way to improve the situation is by promoting the industries. Our merchants are busily engaged in the development of our natural resources and improvement of our transportation facilities.

"The natural consequences of such efforts will be the supply to foreign countries with the surplus of our resources and the increase of our buying power, or in other words, the increase of our foreign trade. I am not conveying to you my personal ideas on this point but the thoughts of the merchant body of the whole nation. At the present when our industry and commerce are just in rapid growth, we expect you to make use of every chance to render assistances to our commercial and industrial enterprises, as, it will be understood, this is not a matter of support but an intelligent action of mutual benefit. I believe you will fully agree with our point of view.

"I want to say again that we are very glad to have the honor of your company, the representative men of the countries represented in Shanghai and have the opportunity of expressing the thoughts and wishes of the Chinese merchants. We shall invite all such advices as you may like to give, to make us wiser and better able to meet the demands of present-day business and better prepared for the co-operation with the exchanges in your own countries."

Mr. Powell began by expressing his congratulation to the directors of the exchange for the success that they had achieved by their enterprise. He traced the growth of the cotton industry in China, making reference to the efforts being made by Chinese in establishing modern mills and improving the quality of cotton fibres.

The speaker then pointed out the importance of good government in order to promote successful industry. Before 1911, Chinese merchants allowed themselves to be governed in any old way, he asserted, but since the establishment of the Republic, merchants begin to realise their power in the country. They should assert their rights and see to it that a good government functions in the country. Because, after all, it was the merchants that suffer most if the government remained corrupt. The Chambers of Commerce, the public bodies and business organizations must have their voices heard on government affairs.

Mr. Powell concluded by saying that foreign powers were prepared to co-operate in the direction, pointing to the new spirit engendered at the Washington Conference, which, he said, amount to the clamor "Give Young China a Chance." All the powers represented at Washington had this spirit which was exemplified in a number of historical documents beneficial to the Chinese Republic.

OPERA COMPANY SCORES BIG HIT AT THE OLYMPIC

Italian Artists Delight First-Night Audience With 'Aida;' 'Rigoletto' Tonight

BY DOMINO

It was "Standing Room Only" last night at the Olympic Theater and no one can wonder.

"Aida!" Heavenly "Aida!" was presented with all her charm to a thrilled house. It was a memorable night. It was a memorable audience. There was a cast that will always be remembered as long as we love good things. I thought the whole show was perfect. I have an idea that at least ninety-nine percent agreed with me. But nothing is perfect in this world and so I suppose there must have been spots on the show. The super-critics probably saw them but I was so blinded with the brilliancy of the production and the enthusiasm that it engendered that I could not see even the biggest spots.

There was fine tenor. There was a big bass whose tones resembled at times the deep throb of an organ pedal. There was a magnificent baritone. There was a supreme soprano. There was a dramatic soprano who knew how to act. And then there was a little dancer. I wonder who she was? Her name did not appear on the program but she had a mass of black bobbed hair that covered a pair of ears that must be pretty.

Let me get in my only kick. We are a little spoiled here in Shanghai, I know, but why annoy us by asking twenty cents for a program when we usually get it for nothing. The trouble last night is that we were not expecting it, and another unfortunate thing is that the sold program was not correct.

"Amonasro," the big baritone part, appeared opposite a name that was not Scamuzzi's. But we were soon undeceived and delighted to recognise that great actor-vocalist as soon as he appeared in the second act. He was the big thing of "Aida." When he was on the stage there seemed to be no one else there. He dominated everything. I thought at one time that the band was too strong for the chorus. Then Scamuzzi came on and sang. He invited the brass to do their best, and he topped them with his magnificent delivery.

"Aida" was played by Franca Impallomeni. The lady is a wonderful soprano.

We waited on every note. She ranged from scale to scale. If her low register was good, her middle register gave equal pleasure and then she simply roused us to enthusiasm when she soared to the heights.

What a great reception the company got at the end of the third act! We forgot we were staid citizens of a frivolous city and simply shouted for more. We shouted so long that Scamuzzi had to bring on the Conductor and he got an ovation.

The big bass was A. Mauceri. He took the part of "Ramfis," the High Priest. He is great. Fine bass singing was also given by Paterna, "The King of Egypt." "Amneris," his daughter, was well portrayed by Celeste Vornos. I liked her acting even more than her singing.

G. Giorgi, the tenor, played the part in which the great Enrico Caruso made so big a triumph—"Radames"—

Giorgi is a worthy disciple. Last night he was in beautiful voice and his high notes simply thrilled us all. He was particularly fine in his great duet in Act III with "Aida."

A great show! I want to say lots more, but it is nearly 1 a.m. and I am reminded that the paper must come out some time.

Well done Carpi! Well done Castagnino! Well done The Grand Italian Opera Company!

Tonight: Rigoletto.

Red Leaders In Italy Arrested

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Jan. 5.—The Fascist militia, formed by the Italian Government for the national defence, has entered upon its duties.

Many arrests are being made following the discovery of a plot by Communists against the person of the Premier, Signor Mussolini. Those arrested are alleged to belong to a secret association with the watch-word "Caira." Among those arrested is the leader of the local Communist party, Signor Macozzi.

20 DIE IN BLAST

(Reuter's Service)

Sofia, Jan. 5.—Twenty persons were killed and many injured here today in an explosion of a large quantity of material used for the production of ammunition stored in an iron works. The buildings were completely destroyed.

Shanghai Rotary Club Aids King's Daughters' At Annual Xmas Tree

Approximately 100 youngsters and a number of their mothers were made happy by the Shanghai Rotary Club yesterday afternoon when the organisation played Santa Claus to the children attending the annual party given by the King's Daughters' Society.

The party was held in the Union Church Hall and the building rang with the shouts, cheers and laughter of the children as they took part in the various games played under the direction of members of the King's Daughters' and the Shanghai Girl Guides Company Three.

The children had the time of their young lives. They played "Follow the Leader," "Farmer In The Dell," "Drop the Handkerchief" and all the favorite games of childhood with a ready will and raced over the hall from the balcony to the entrance door in the peanut hunt and scramble, which was the most popular game of the afternoon.

The youngsters invited to the party were members of the 60 or so needy families of various nationalities which the King's Daughters' Society has aided from time to time during the past year.

The party this year was unusually successful due to the assistance of the Rotarians who furnished the Christmas tree, the good things to eat, and presents for the little guests.

At five o'clock the tree burst forth in a dazzle of colored lights and the children clapped and cheered in appreciation. The base of the tree was surrounded by packages of toys, clothing and food supplies and each youngster received a present and a bag of "goodies."

Mr. H. B. Lane, president of the Rotarians, introduced Santa Claus when the merriment was at its height. Mr. W. A. B. Leach of Union Church played this role and distributed the presents.

Mrs. C. Pearson-Grant of the King's Daughters' was assisted in serving the refreshments and arranging the program by Mrs. W. Ortwin, Miss Trueman, Mrs. R. W. Wells, Miss Danson, Miss Vale, Miss Dixon and Miss Ashley.

This is the second Christmas party given by the Rotarians this year.

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At The Carlton

Seijiro Tatsumi, the "Japanese John McCormick" delighted a great throng of diners and dancers at the new Carlton last night with the first of a four day program of songs.

The Japanese singer proved a pleasing surprise, in that he lived up to all advance notices, and even exceeded them in many respects. He has a voice of exceptional purity, although naturally not of the same strength as McCormick's. What surprised most of all was his wonderful English pronunciation and articulation, both of which were equal to those of English born singers. The amount of practice and hard work he put in to acquire these perfections must have been stupendous.

Mr. Tatsumi was very well received, his welcome, in fact, being little short of vociferous. And it was fully deserved. He was ably assisted at the piano by Mr. Milton Seymour.

Also on the program at the new Carlton last night were Miss Pototska, soprano, and Miss Ray, classical dancer. Their numbers were well received.

Altogether it was a "big" night at the Carlton made so by the fine array of vocal talent provided by the management, and by the further fact that the Royal Society of St. George, with the members in fancy dress costume observed "Twelfth Night," the old English holiday, with a dinner dance. Many and varied were the costumes.

Municipal Orchestra And Band

Performances at the Town Hall during the week ending Saturday, January 13, will be as follows:

Today, at 5 p.m., Symphony Concert. Admission $1, $0.50 and $0.20.

Thursday, January 11, at 9:15 p.m., Chamber Music and Soloist Concert. Admission $1.

Friday, January 12, at 5:30 p.m., Tea Concert and Dance. Admission Free.

Today's concert program is as follows:

Soloist: Mr. A. Foa (Violin)

1.—Overture, "Mastersinger" .. Wagner

2.—Symphony No. 3, "Eroica" in E flat major .... Beethoven
(a) Allegro con brio.
(b) Adagio assai: "Marcia Funebre."
(c) Scherzo: Allegro Vivace
(d) Finale: Allegro molto (Variazioni)

3.—Violin Concerto No. 1 in G minor with Orchestra Accompaniment ..... Max Bruch
(a) Allegro moderato.
(b) Adagio.
(c) Finale: Allegro energico.
Soloist: Mr. A. Foa.

4.—Overture, "Tannhauser" .... Wagner

Conductor: Maestro Mario Paci.

The Seventh Chamber Music and Soloist Concert will be given on Thursday, January 11, at 9:15 p.m.

Tea Dance To Raise Funds For Woman's Club Home

The Social Department of the American Woman's Club anounces a tea dance to be given at the New Carlton Cafe Wednesday afternoon, January 17, for the purpose of raising money for the building fund of the club.

The American Woman's Club is discussing plans for the new club building and every one who is interested in seeing the women realise their dream for a club home is urged to attend.

Mrs. R. I. Clapp, chairman of the Social Department and Mrs. R. H. Hudson, vice chairman are in charge of the affair. The patronesses are Mrs. Edwin S. Cunningham, Dr. Anne Walter Fearn and Mrs. C. W. Atkinson.

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7 AVENUE EDWARD VII

The March Of THE RADIO!

(Continued from Page 1)

day, and which our children will be using in a dozen daily ways as complacently and as familiarly as we handle the ordinary electric light bulb nowadays.

The vacuum-tube with which the people in China will soon be familiar has three pieces of metal, or "electrodes," first the filament which is made to glow incandescently just as in an ordinary light bulb; secondly, the metal plate described above, and thirdly the "grid," another piece of metal generally in the form of a small wire mesh placed between the filament and the plate.

The purpose of the grid was discovered by Lee De Forrest, whose name will go down in history as the real pioneer inventor of the vacuum-tube. Besides exciting the metal plate with electricity, De Forrest found that by placing the grid close to the filament and exciting it with a different current, he could control the flow of the electrons and make them move faster towards the plate, and give them a more definite direction. In short, he found that he could take out of the tube a much larger amount of current than he put into it, thus accomplishing what was thought impossible—the magnifying, or "amplifying," of an electric current by the use of a very small current to begin with.

This discovery of the control of the plate current by a smaller grid current has made the election or vacuum-tube do some very wonderful things for us. It is now quite easy to take the magnified current from one tube and pass it into a second identical tube, and again double the output. Using one tube after another in this way, we can amplify the current (and since sound waves are carried along this current, we almost amplify them in the same ratio) to almost an indefinite number of times. By this means, a person talking from a distance by radio can make his voice heard by thousands of people gathered in a hall or even in the open air. Just recently a crowd of 150,000 people in the huge open stadium in New York listened to a concert played by the Philadelphia Philharmonic Orchestra, transmitted by radio from the Quaker City, and from a single receiving instrument enjoyed every note as it was faithfully carried through the air, and several times amplified as it was received.

Dr. Poteat Speaker At Community Church Service Today At 5

Owing to the Masonic Hall still being under repair the five o'clock service of the Community Church will be held in the Union Church Hall today. Dr. Poteat will be the speaker at both this service and the eleven o'clock service at the Columbia Club.

Senator Wants Training Camps In Philippines

Exclusive Dispatch to THE CHINA PRESS

Washington, Jan. 5.—Senator Wadsworth of New York, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, today introduced a bill in the Senate which would extend the Army Reserve training camps to the Philippines.

Senator Wadsworth declared that the purpose of the bill was to "provide a more adequate defense for the Philippines, and to prepare the people of the islands in their increasing measure of self-government."

General William M. Wright, at that time Commanding Officer of the Philippine department, was one of the most earnest workers for the introduction of such a bill as is indicated in the above exclusive dispatch to THE CHINA PRESS. At a meeting he addressed at the Carlton Cafe several months ago he pointed out the need of such an institution in the islands, and counselled Americans in Shanghai to hold themselves in readiness to accept such opportunities as the proposed training camps would afford.

Chemical Society Meets Tomorrow

A meeting of the Shanghai Chemical Society will be held tomorrow evening in the Committee Room of the Y.M.C.A., Szechuen Road, when a paper will be read by the retiring president, Mr. G. W. Himes, entitled "The Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid by the Grillo-Schroeder (contact) Process."

Members are reminded that at this meeting it is necessary to elect a new president, and it is therefore hoped that there will be a good attendance. In pursuance of the resolution passed at the last meeting, to throw the membership of the Society open to all interested in chemistry, visitors will be cordially welcomed.

Reports For Year Reveal An Attitude Of Optimism

(Continued from Page 1)

ment is practically independent of the Peking government, and yet there is a connection which is probably typical of future relationships. Peking ignores the independence; the Province does not urge it, but neither side acts without first feeling out the attitude of the other.

In business circles there is a note of optimism. Business has been better in former years, but the business men say it is good now, and in view of recent depressions and unsettled state of conditions in other sections of the country, better than might be expected. Prices of silk and many other local products are enough better, in spite of short production, to even up the average. The silk producers are somewhat better off than last year. Taking local products generally production has been less by about one third than in the year past. Prices are higher by about thirteen percent. Cloth and silver shops which are most quickly affected by adverse conditions in the country districts report decreased sales for the year. Exports have been less and conversely imports more because of decreased production.

BUILDING ON INCREASE

The amount of building in the city is appreciably on the increase. In every section of the city and in outlying districts structures are going up. In the silk manufacturing section of the city a new three storey bank building is nearing completion. Two large three storey silver and pearl shops were completed early in the year. In the model city, near West Lake, new hotels, shops and residences are rapidly occupying the remaining vacant lots. Two new missionary residences are under construction. Two new gymnasiums have been completed and a third is now under construction. The hundred-odd buildings near the railway station which were destroyed by fire three months ago have been replaced by new and better buildings. Actual figures on building progress for the year are not available, but the land office reports increases both in buildings and permits.

Education has lagged behind the procession. Sufficient funds have been available for middle school and higher education, but there is a serious shortage of funds for the primary schools. The unsettled state of the student mind has resulted in demoralisation in several schools. In most of the government schools discipline is not enforced, because the students will not stand for it, and the authorities prefer to avoid an unpleasant situation. In more than one case principals have been forced to resign their positions. So the student for the sake of his liberty is defeating his own education. The situation has improved during the last half of the year, but one is not surprised when trouble is reported in any of the schools. Mission schools and semi-private institutions have been free from trouble and have had unprecedented enrollments.

SERVICE CLUBS

In contrast to the lawless element and tendency in the schools there stands out a movement among the students which is having a good effect. In two-thirds of the government schools are groups of students who have formed themselves into service clubs. Calling themselves Christian service clubs the students in them are pledging themselves to some form of service, patriotic, social or religious. These clubs in turn have formed themselves into a union which has a constructive program of service. They are making themselves felt in the city through health, recreational and other kinds of city-wide campaigns. Their influence is making for better conditions in the schools.

Mention of student clubs brings to mind the religious situation. They are a part of a decided awakening which has come. Confucianism can hardly be classed as religion, but the increased activity of its adherents is a symptom of the increased interest noticeable in all religious sects here. The regular semi-annual days of sacrifice to Confucius were celebrated with unwonted enthusiasm and by larger crowds than usual. The Buddhists, under the encouragement and patronage of local officials, recently had what Christian circles would call a three weeks' revival. It was a series of daily lectures and prayer sessions, with conditions of flood and suffering prominently mentioned each day. The leader of these meetings was the prominent Priest Ti-yien of Ningpo. His personal friendship with General Lu Yung-hsiang does not altogether explain the daily attendance of approximately a thousand people. There is an increase among the educated classes and officials of those who are studying Buddhism.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY

In the Christian Church there has been a year of similar progress, or of more definite progress. This has been emphasised by the quiet work of the Christian service clubs in the schools, which was mentioned above, and the recent visit of the Sherwood Eddy party. The addresses of Dr. Eddy and Dr. Jones brought much of the interest to a head. Though figures are not a reliable index in such matters more than six hundred, most of them students, have definitely aligned themselves with the Christian forces of the city during the past year, while many hundreds more are following on in the same direction.

Within the past month there have been more than a hundred baptisms. The schools of the city have opened their doors to Bible classes, and there is not one middle school in the city now in which Christians are not to be found. The Young Women's Christian Association has recently carried through a successful financial campaign, and the Young Men's Christian Association has a membership of more than 3,300. Still another evidence of greater interest in things religious is the increase in the number of pilgrims visiting the temples in and around the city. It may be simply the reaction which always follows calamity, but religion is expressing itself here more visibly than usual.

Another interest in the minds of the people is famine relief. It should be called flood relief, for there are few if any actual famine conditions. Relief is in the hands of two international committees, one with headquarters in Ningpo and the other in Hangchow. There are also great numbers of local efforts in behalf of the sufferers. There has been much destruction of property with consequent suffering, but the needs are not as great as was at first thought and feared. No district will need more than a few thousand dollars to prevent starvation. More will be needed to repair washed down houses and devastated fields. Then there is need for prevention work. All of this is receiving the careful thought of the committees. In the suffering districts themselves there is no feeling of hopelessness. With the passing of the present crisis the people expect normal conditions.

Obituary

MRS. A. G. BELL

Exclusive Dispatch to THE CHINA PRESS

Washington, Jan. 5.—Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell, widow of the famous inventor of the telephone, died here today after a long illness at the age of 63.

DO YOU KNOW

that folks are getting a habit of dropping in at

MAXIM'S

For After-Theatre Suppers?

"There's a Reason."

Godowsky

BY GERALD ZALSMAN

The Chopin recital of Leopold Godowsky, happily attended by a large crowd at the Town Hall, leaves the critic in rather a helpless state. The program really was beyond criticism as regards its execution. One may only say that it was beautifully, wonderfully done. Such were the expressions heard last night, and the spontaneity and intensity of the applause must have been grateful, even to so high an artist as Godowsky.

Of the program, mentioned more at length in yesterday's issue, one may select a few items for comment. The first number, the Sonata, was sufficient to bring the entire audience to the great player's feet, the Marche Funibre, especially creating a great impression, while the concluding movement was done at terrific speed. And yet Godowsky ever maintains the appearance of almost lazy ease in his execution.

The Nocturne proved a lovely number and the Scherzo Op. 31 in B flat minor, though well known to most of the hearers, seemed almost a new creation, so light was the musician's touch and with such precise harmony—like a chain of well matched pearls—did the notes fall. Of the six Preludes it is difficult to select any for particular mention, but possibly the more remarkable were those in B flat and D minor. The Etudes and the Mazurkas, as well as a waltz played as encore brought further delight.

Godowsky will play another concert here it is announced, on Tuesday evening, giving selections of Schumann and Chopin.

Harding Indirectly Hissed By Women

Exclusive Dispatch to THE CHINA PRESS

New York, Jan. 5.—Members of the Molly Pitcher Club, many of them prominent in social and club circles, today hissed an announcement that President Harding had refused to meet a delegation named by them to present arguments in favor of the repeal of the prohibition amendment.

Greensmith Fined $6 For His Second Traffic Violation

Mr. R. F. Greensmith of David Sassoon and Company was fined $6 by Assistant Judge Peter Grain in the British Police Court yesterday when he was found guilty of having driven his motor car on Nanking Road without front and rear lights. Mr. Greensmith said that he did not know his lights were not on until arrested. Judge Grain imposed a fine of $3 for a previous offense, and yesterday doubled the ante.

Three Traffic Violators Fined In U. S. Court

Three Americans were found guilty of traffic regulations when they appeared before United States Commissioner Nelson E. Linton yesterday. Mr. Charles A. Kane was charged with the violation of rules near the Great Eastern Hotel on December 23. He pleaded that he was instructing a son of Inspector Dunne of the Municipal Police in the gentle art of driving a motor car. He was assessed G.$10 and costs.

Mr. A. Haimovitch was charged with being without a license for his motorcycle and with having failed to obey a crossing signal on Nanking Road on December 20. His forgetfulness cost him G.$5 and costs.

Mr. Daniel Kulf parked his car in Honan Road on December 13, not knowing that it was against police orders. The information cost him the costs of the court proceedings.

Community Church Women To Meet

The first meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Community Church will be held at the Navy 'Y' tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Plans for the monthly entertainments and for the work of this winter and spring will be discussed. All ladies of the church are invited.

RACE RIOTS

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Jan. 5.—The town of Rosewood, Florida was destroyed today as the result of a clash between negroes and whites following an alleged attack on a White woman. Whites poured in from the neighbouring cities and attacked the negroes who barricaded their huts. Two Whites and two negroes were killed and many injured.

WOMAN'S CLUB ART SECTION TO MEET TOMORROW

The Art Department of the American Woman's Club will meet at the studio of Mr. Juel Madsen, 14 Kiukiang Road tomorrow morning from 9:30 to 11:30 o'clock. A Japanese model will pose.

The Art section is becoming one of the most interesting departments of the club. Although organised recently the membership is increasing and the women who have a bent toward sketching are finding the study of Oriental characters and scenes fascinating.

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Bookkeeping	Teacher
	Common School Subjects
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Mechanical Engineer	Concrete Builder
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In The U. S. Court For China

Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron, plaintiff, versus International Banking Corporation, defendant.

Cause No. 1945.
Civil No. 694.
Order filed January 6, 1923.

SYLLABUS
(By the Court)

1. Actions: A demand, when prerequisite to suit need not be made in any particular form.

2. ID.: A demand by one having "full legal authority" suffices.

3. Agency: Where one is alleged to have been an agent at a certain date "and for some time thereafter" but to whom payment made some five years later is alleged to have been "without lawful cause or authority" it cannot be presumed from such averments that agency continued at the time of payment.

Messrs. Shoop and Chalaire by Mr. Chalaire for the demurrer.

Messrs. Fessenden and Holcomb by Mr. Fessenden, contra.

Lobingier, J.

A demurrer is here presented to a complaint for the recovery of deposit "belonging to plaintiff" (par. 12) but made on October 12, 1914 with an accompanying letter making it subject to checks "to be signed by both Messrs. Bradley and Co., Ltd. and Messrs. Siemssen and Co." (par. 6). The complaint further alleges that on or about April 30, 1919 the said deposit was paid to said Bradley and Co. and "to the Public Trustee, Custodian for England. . . . with full knowledge and notice of the facts as to the title and ownership of said deposit or sum of money as herein alleged, and in violation of the terms and conditions of the aforesaid letter of October 12, 1914 as hereinbefore alleged and without lawful cause or authority and without the knowledge, consent, authority or signature of the said Siemssen and Co." (par. 11).

It is also alleged

"That upon learning of the disposition of the said deposit moneys as hereinbefore alleged or shortly thereafter, the said Siemssen and Co., acting as attorneys in fact for plaintiff with full legal authority so to do, made demand upon defendant for repayment to the said Siemssen and Co., as attorneys in fact for plaintiff, of the aforesaid sum." (par. 15).

It is this averment of demand which affords the principal basis of the demurrer, defendant contending that Bradley and Co. should have joined in the demand. Such, as we have seen, was the requirement for the signing of checks; but there was none such as regards the making of a demand and the very authorities relied upon by the demurrant exemplify the general rule that "in the absence of any express requirement no particular form of demand is necessary. (1).

"Thus I think the understanding between the parties is, that the money shall remain with the banker until the customer, by his check, or in some other way, calls for its repayment. (2).

"The plaintiff was not compelled to make the demand in person, but might do so through her duly constituted agent or attorney." (3).

Indeed it is even true that "commencement of the action . . . is itself a demand. (4).

"In the absence of express requirement there is considerable conflict of authority as to when a demand is or is not a condition precedent." (5).

It must be remembered also that, according to the admitted averments, the deposit had already been paid over to other parties than plaintiff in breach of the instructions. True one of these parties had been plaintiff's agent but we are unable to agree with defendant's assumption (p. 4) that such agency continued at the time of said payment. The principal averment on that point is the following:

"That during the month of October, 1914 and for some time prior thereto and thereafter, Bradley and Co., Ltd., a British corporation, was the agent in Shanghai, China, of the plaintiff." (par. 3).

But with that must be coupled the further averment that the payment was made "without lawful cause or authority." Since then the agency of Bradley and Co. continued only "for some time" after October, 1914 and since on April 30, 1919 the payment to Bradley and Co. was "without lawful cause or authority" we think it fairly inferrable that Bradley and Co. was then no longer plaintiff's agent.

Such being the case, defendant having "full knowledge" that the deposit belonged to plaintiff and that it had been wrongfully paid to others, a demand by the remaining agent, whose authority still continued, would seem quite sufficient.

And while defendant cites a New York decision (6) to the effect that a demand is not excused by the improbability of compliance, there is ample authority elsewhere for the rule that a demand is unnecessary where it would be useless or "would not be complied with." (7).

Especially in view of the admitted averment that the demand in this case was made by one having "full legal authority" we are of the opinion that the complaint is not subject to the objections raised and the demurrer is accordingly overruled. Defendant is given ten days from this date to answer.

By the Court,
CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

(1) Corpus Juris 1, 979.
(2) Downes v. Phoenix Bank 6 Hill, 297.
(3). Levy v. Trust Co., 156 N. Y. S., 295.
(4) Brewer J. in Kaufman v. Tredway, 195 U.S. 271, 49 L. ed. 190.
(5) Corpus Juris 1, 978.
(6) Southwick v. Bank, 84 N. Y 420, 321.
(7) Corpus Juris 1, 980, Sec. 80.
Cal. Cox v. Delmas, 99 Cal. 121;
Ind. Whitcomb v. Stringer, Ind. 63 N. E. 585. Burns v. Fox, 113 Ind. 205, 14 N. E. 541.
Harshman v. Mitchell, 117 Ind. 312 20 N. E. 229.
Iowa. Fay v. Fitzpatrick, 130 Iowa. 279, 105 N. W. 398. Ruter v. Plate. 77 Iowa 17, 41 N. W. 474.
Kan. Ritchie v. Huntington, 7 Kan. 2nd ed., 162.
Mass. Heard v. Lodge, 20 Pick. 53. Am. Dec. 197.
Wash. Whitehouse v. Mill Co. 50 Wash. 563, 97 Pac. 751. Burrows v. McCalley, 17 Wash. 269, 49 Pac. 510 Terwater v. Davis, 44 Am. Dec. 534.

Three Shops In Frenchtown Burn

Three Chinese shops were badly damaged in a fire which broke out on the second floor of a flag and lantern shop at 101 La Porte du Nord, opposite Honan Road, yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock. Contents of the three shops were damaged and traffic in the vicinity, held up for a considerable period. The International fire fighters went to the assistance of the French but were not needed.

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be prepaid. Replies must be called for.

3 Cents a Word
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WANTED: Experienced Chinese office assistant, competent to handle stock records and orders and correspondence in English and Chinese. Good position for right man. Reply stating experience and salary expected to Box No. 370, THE CHINA PRESS. 55165 J. 10.

WANTED, compradore for new business. Good salary for the right man. Apply to Box 377, THE CHINA PRESS. 55179 J. 7

WANTED by local insurance office young Russian well versed in English, preferably graduate of local Schools. In replying state age, education, experience. Apply to Box 378, THE CHINA PRESS 55181 J. 11

WANTED, a teacher to give lessons in Russian. Apply stating terms to Box 375, THE CHINA PRESS. 55173 J. 12

WANTED, compradore with previous knowledge of shipping business, to take charge of Chinese department. Good security required. Salary and commission. Apply to Box 372, THE CHINA PRESS. 55166 J. 10

WANTED, a compradore, with Tls. 3,000, for food products company. Newly established. Apply to Box 361, THE CHINA PRESS. 55146 J 9

WANTED: Foreign lady as collector for large tailoring establishment. Must be of good appearance and capable of interviewing best people. Apply 7 to 9 Seward Road, between four and six p.m. T. F. 104

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WONDERFUL opportunity for any one with a capital of Mex. $5,000 to invest with a well-known concern. Strictly confidential. We show everything to your satisfaction. Apply to Box 322, THE CHINA PRESS. 55161 J. 10

For Sale At great reduction. Suitings and Overcoatings in large variety, 54, 56 and 58 inches wide. Prices per yard M$3.00, $4.00, and $5.50 Any length Cut or by piece case or bale GEORGE MATHESON & CO., 1A Jinkee Road. 54378 J 7

Mme. M. GERSHGORN. Massage given under doctors' orders only. Hightest medical references. Patients attended at own homes or at Whiteawey and Laidlaw's Building, Szechuen Road, fourth floor, Room 8, between the hours 12-1 and 5-7 p.m. 44 Route Doumer. Tel. W. 2873. 53050

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PUBLIC stenographer will call at office for dictation prompt service. Special monthly rates. 4 Jinkee Road Phone C. 2351. 54980

WANTED. Lady typist with slight knowledge of shorthand, desires position. Apply to Box No. 369, THE CHINA PRESS. 55159 J. 10

WHEN you are in need of office clerks, typists, etc., etc., ring up C. 5200 or write to Employment Dept., Chinese Y. M. C. A. 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 66

ENGINEERING sales executive, American, University graduate, 14 years experience, several years China, capable, dependable, industrious open for engagement, present contract completed September. Apply to Box 349, THE CHINA PRESS. 55122 J 9

BOOKKEEPER, six years' experience, competent take complete charge, controlling accounts, office routine, executive ability, desires immediate position. Apply to Box 358, THE CHINA PRESS. 55132 J. 12.

EXPERIENCED lady seeks position as typist, knows filing, coding and general office work, knowledge of French moderate. Also offers to be a companion, or to look after children. Willing to work in a store. Apply to Box 343, THE CHINA PRESS. 55168 J 7

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FRANCAISE. Experienced teacher gives French conversation, commercial correspondence, grammar. Terms moderate, progress guaranteed. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS. 55157 J. 9

FRENCH lessons given by French lady. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 319, THE CHINA PRESS. 55058 A

HOUSES FOR SALE

A very nice furnished modern house centrally situated for sale immediately, may be transferred unfurnished. Also a shop for sale or transfer. Apply to Box 310, THE CHINA PRESS. 55041

TO LET or for sale, furnished or unfurnished, large residence, Western district, 17 mows. Apply to Box 311, THE CHINA PRESS. 55044 J 10

FOR SALE, house, Bubbling Well Road, 6 rooms, 2½ mows. Apply to Box 312, THE CHINA PRESS. 55044 J 10

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET. Small flat, newly decorated, consisting of one room, bath and kitchen. Located in Central District close to French Bund. Apply to Box 365, THE CHINA PRESS. 55154 J. 7.

WESTERN district. Flat of two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, modern sanitary arrangements and bathroom attached, hot and cold water, electric light and attendance, use of telephone. Apply to Box 363, THE CHINA PRESS, or Tel. W. 3551. 55151 J. 9

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished flat, five rooms. Garage tennis court. Really low rent. Occupancy at once. Apply 46, Ferry Road. 55098

FURNISHED apartment of two rooms, kitchen and verandah, with geyser bath. (South). Apply 36, Quinsan Road, from 1 to 4. 55078

TO LET: Ground flat, unfurnished, 3 rooms, bath, kitchen, servant-quarters. Tls. 65, incl. taxes, light, telephone. Yue Yuen Road. Quiet and responsible party only. Apply to Box 359, THE CHINA PRESS. 55136 J 9

TO LET, fully furnished two flats. Three rooms, bathroom and kitchen. Rental includes rates and light. Apply 135, Bubbling Well Road. 55148 J. 9.

TO LET, one well furnished flat of two rooms, with verandah and bathroom attached, with all modern conveniences, in private family. Apply 30, Medhurst Road. 55073

FLAT TO LET consisting of two rooms, kitchen and bath, immediate occupation. 45, N. Szechuen Road. Apply Apollo Theatre. T. F. 100

HOUSES TO LET

ATTRACTIVELY and completely furnished five-roomed house to let, opposite Race Course. Nominal rent. Occupancy 15th January. Apply to Box 371, THE CHINA PRESS. 55164 J. 10

NORTHERN district, modern 5 roomed house, with bathroom, kitchen, servants' quarters. Rental Tls. 65. For particulars. Apply to Box 281, THE CHINA PRESS. 55187 J. 7.

TO LET, Yu Yuen Road, modern six room house, two bathrooms, tennis court, garage, sanitary plumbing, completely screened. Furniture and fixtures to be taken over below cost. Apply to Box 279, THE CHINA PRESS. 55183 J. 10

450a Avenue Joffre, to be let from February 1st. Can be seen after 12 o'clock. 55185 J. 9

TO LET, six-roomed house, 5 Kungping Road. Apply to Box 376, THE CHINA PRESS. 55177 J. 9

TO LET, four roomed house, in Wayside district. Rent T30 Furniture and fixtures to be taken over for $300 cash. Apply to Box 373, THE CHINA PRESS. 55168 J. 9

TO LET, Route Lafayette, new modern house, nine rooms, four bathrooms, garage, small garden. Apply 561, Rue Lafayette. 55137 J 11

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TO LET, in French-town, 6 roomed house with front garden, including 3 bathrooms, kitchen, pantry and 2 enclosed verandahs. Sanitary installation, geyser and telephone. The whole house is completely and beautifully furnished. Furniture and fixtures must be taken over. Apply 'phone North 894. 55142 J. 13.

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TO LET, five room house, completely furnished, with two year lease. Furniture to be taken over. Rent Tls. 27.50. Apply No. 7E, Poashing Road. 55097 J 7

TO RENT: Seven roomed house, in Western district, Large garden, garage and modern plumbing. Tel West 469. 55106 J 7

TO LET, furnished house, three rooms, kitchen and bath, $130 per month. Avenue Joffre, near French School. 'Phone C. 599. 55112 J 7

No. 9 Kiangwan Road, near Hongkew Park. Four rooms, attic, servants' quarters, garden, etc. Immediate occupation. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, No. 121 Szechuen Road, Telephone No. C 1119. 55064 J 11

TO LET, No. 496D, Rue Lafayette, near French Park. 6 rooms and 2 bathrooms, garage, sanitary flushing hot and cold water installation. Apply to Box 337, THE CHINA PRESS. 55086 J 7

FURNISHED residence: To let for fourteen months, close to British Country Club, 7 rooms, 3 bathrooms, verandahs, large garden, with tennis courts, green houses, garage, stables. Apply to Box 330, THE CHINA PRESS. 55079 J.12

NEWLY built 5 roomed semi-foreign houses. North Szechuen Road. Rental Tls. 40.00. Immediate occupation. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, No. 121 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 55063 J.11

SIX roomed new houses, immediate occupation, on Route des Soeurs. Full modern conveniences. Garage. Near tram. Shanghai Estate Co., Inc. 41 Rue du Consulat. T. F. 67

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to buy a modern house, in Western district or French Concession at reasonable price. Apply to Box 380, THE CHINA PRESS. 55184 J. 9

WANTED to rent a house in the vicinity of Quinsan Gardens or Range Road. Apply to Box 348, THE CHINA PRESS. 55121 J. 7.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET. Office space on first floor. Building in good location close to Bund. Very good light. South facing. Approximately 800 square feet. Rental of Tls. 90 includes taxes, lights and water. Apply to Box 366, THE CHINA PRESS. 55151 J. 7

TO LET, one large office about 2,000 square feet, four offices of 330 square feet each and one godown about 1,200 square feet, all with lighting and heating in the building at the corner of Jinkee and Szechuen Roads. Apply to Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ningpo Road, Phone C. 4522. T. F. 97

FOR RENT: Ground floor space with large show windows. Suitable for store or office. Moderate rental. Apply 115, Avenue Edward VII. T. F. 96

TO LET, Modern large and small offices. Moderate rents. Apply to Shanghai Industrial Banking Corporation, 18 Kiukiang Road. T. F. 16

TO LET. Shop at No. 1 Seward Road, for further particulars apply to Cumine and Milne, 38 Kiangse Road. T. F. 52

TO LET, Spacious office rooms, location Central district, rent moderate. Apply to The City Bank of Shanghai Ltd., 51B Kiangse Road, Shanghai. T. F. 73

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TO LET, for immediate occupation godown, Broadway and Chaoufoong Roads, 2 floors, 9,000 square feet. Very desirable. For particulars apply to Singer Sewing Machine Company, 11 Peking Road. T. F. 107

FOR RENT—Godown space, corner Jinkee and Szechuen Roads. From December first. Capacity about fourteen hundred square feet. Apply Electric Equipment Co., 50 Nanking Road. Tel. Central 4757. T. F. 74

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WANTED: For immediate use about 3,600 square feet godown space, centrally located. Reply with location and terms to Box 347, THE CHINA PRESS. 55117 J 7

MISCELLANEOUS

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FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED

WANTED, one large or two middle sized rooms, with or without board, looking south. All conveniences. Must be dry, airy. Please address Box No. 355, THE CHINA PRESS. 55129 J 7

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HOLLYWOOD 301, Avenue Joffre. Large sunny room, verandah, private bath, also one small room. Excellent food. 55175

TO LET: A big room and veranda, and bathroom in 1st floor and 2nd floor. Apply to H. M. A. G. Mahbub & Co. No. 16, Soochow Road. 55116

TO LET, nice, single or double rooms, in French-town, near the tramline. 308, Rue Chapsal, corner Rue de l'Observatoire. 55114

TO LET, in private family, a well furnished single room, with board. Apply 16, Medhurst Road, corner of Bubbling Well. 55101 J 9

16 Yangtszepoo Road. German private house, rooms to let. 55102 J 7

SUNNY south room, newly furnished. Modern bathroom. Private family. With breakfast only, $60, full board, $120. McKee, 1271 Rue Lafayette. T. F. 103

TWO small rooms to let, suitable for bachelor, with board. Apply to 42, Boone Road. 55038 J 13

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with modern bathrooms. Excellent board. Terms $150 to 200 per couple. $80 to 140 single. Bellevue House, 34 Haskell Road. Phone North 255. 54935 J 9

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Connaught House.
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Vacant: One small front room with bathroom attached and from 15th January, one large room, suitable for a couple.
Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens
Under American Supervision To let, with full board, one large room, with bathroom and verandah, facing Gardens. Tel. North 482.

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Now vacant: One large room with bath, one small room with bath. 50375

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TO LET, in French Concession, large bedroom with bathroom attached, latest sanitary arrangements, verandah facing lawn, also private drawing room and garage. Excellent table. Tel. W. 2173, or address Box No. 306, THE CHINA PRESS. 55182 J. 7

TO LET, large furnished bed, sitting room, closed verandah bathroom, telephone and kitchenette if required. Board optional. Terms moderate. 312, Avenue Joffre. Telephone West 2855. 55162

TO LET, furnished large room, with closed verandah, bathroom attached. 19, Nanzing Road. 55158 J. 11

TO LET, one large furnished room, all conveniences. Board optional. Apply 124A. North Szechuen Road. 55160 J. 7

TO LET, two small bedrooms, well and costly furnished, with excellent cuisine. Please apply 93, Route des Soeurs. 55180 J. 12

TO LET, in private home, comfortable double and single rooms, suitable for bachelors. Kitchen under European supervision. 3, Carter Road. 55171 J. 13

ROOM to let, furnished, with or without board, in private family, in French-town. Apply 198 Rue de Siemen. 55138 J 14

WELL furnished rooms, suitable for two persons, also single rooms, excellent table. Moderate charge. Apply 59E Range Road. 55140 J 12

OPPOSITE French Club. Large bedroom, with private bathroom, to let. Without board. Phone W. 517, or apply to Box 352, THE CHINA PRESS. 55124 J 10

TO LET, in private family, large room, furnished or unfurnished with or without board. Has private bath with modern toilet and all modern conveniences. Apply 43, Gordon Road. 55147 J. 9.

TO LET: Large furnished room, verandah and bathroom attached. With or without board. Telephone North 176, A. M. Naer, 11 North Szechuen Road. 55134 J. 9.

FOR RENT: Nicely furnished double bedroom with bath. With or without board. Apply 29, Baikal Road. 55095 J 11

TO LET, well furnished room, with private bathroom. Apply 3, Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Garden. 55109 J 7

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USED CARS

CLOSED car expected from factory shortly. Will sell below cost. Address Box No. 374, THE CHINA PRESS. 55170 J. 7

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HIGH powered Chandler touring car, special model, in perfect running order, new tyres, owner wishes to dispose of at once, 1850 taels no agents. Apply to Box 314, THE CHINA PRESS. 55046 J 9

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CARACUL fur coat, for sale. Salon Bella, 8B Broadway (Astor House block). 55155 J. 7

FOR SALE: Private rickshaw. Used less than eight months. A genuine bargain. Phone North 183, Sunday or evenings. 55156 J. 7

FOR SALE. Thoroughbred German police dog (female), five months old. Tls. 100.00. Apply to Box 367, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 108

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FOR SALE: Knabe piano, Mex. $800. 152, Dixwell Road. 55174 J. 10

EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT AND BELYEA for Houseboats, and all kinds of Motorboats. Woosung and 3 North Honan Road. Telephone N. 295. T. F. 3

THE Woman's Exchange. 61 Dixwell Road, open every Tuesday and Thursday mornings, 9 to 12. Special appointment by 'phone N. 2373. 55126 J. 11.

FOR SALE, Caracul (Astrakhan) coat, best quality, at reasonable price. Apply 420, Auguste Boppe, between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. 55053

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single, four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop." 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 70

BRAND new radio receiving set for sale. Aerial supplied. Best offer for demonstration and trial. Apply to Box 350, THE CHINA PRESS. 55123 J 9

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WANTED: Electric motor 1-3 to ½ H. P. 200 volts 50 cycles single phase with starting switch. Apply to Box 344, THE CHINA PRESS. 55111 J. 7.

FOR SALE: Thoroughbred Irish setter pup, 7 months old, well broken in over gun fire. Tls. 75.00 or nearest offer. Reply to Box 360, THE CHINA PRESS. 55148 J 7

FOR SALE: New rubber tyred ricsha, used only 3½ months. Apply to Box 346, THE CHINA PRESS. 55116 J. 9.

WISH to buy baby Grand American or European made piano in very good condition, price not exceeding $1,000. Reply to Box 357, THE CHINA PRESS. 55131 J. 9.

FOR SALE: Grand piano, almost new. Tel. West 469. 55106 J 7

FOR SALE: Beautiful solid mahogany dining room set. Tel. West 469. 55106 J 7

CHINA PRESS WANT-AD CHIT

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APPLY TO BOX ..... THE CHINA PRESS

Demands Publication Of Peking Loans So That Nation Can Audit Them

Chinese Chamber Of Commerce Here Urges Parliament To Compile Detailed Report On Hundreds Of Millions Borrowed Since 1911

Scoring the financial authorities in Peking for pledging the nation's resources for self-aggrandisement, the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce yesterday demanded, in a telegram to Parliament the publication of a detailed report of the loans contracted by the Peking administration since the establishment of the Republic.

The telegram was drafted by the special committee in disarmament, finance and constitution recently organised by the chamber. The committee demanded that an early publication be made giving details of how the loans were secured, amounts and for what purposes so that the entire nation may scrutinise the manner of their distribution and bring the culprits of corruption before the courts of law.

It is the plan of the committee to organise a national committee, it is understood, for the purposes of going into the distribution of the funds and ascertain the cases of bribery and corruption that had taken place since the early days of the Republic.

The text of the telegram follows:

"In recent years the country having been plunged into a distracted condition, the political situation has been reduced to a state of bankruptcy while in the administrative circles favoritism and bribery have gained the upperhand. The financial authorities of the nation have unscrupulously devoted our national resources for the satisfaction of the exorbitant demands of selfish individuals. The thought of self-aggrandisement by abusing the nation's resources has practically deadened in the hearts of our officials all sense of self-respect and moral restraint.

"As it was to be expected, the national revenue under such circumstances were most easily exhausted and the financial authorities began to launch out into the suicidal policy of raising funds by concluding loans—a policy that may be likened to a man parched with thirst drinking a poisonous beverage in order to seek momentary bodily relief. As a sequence of these disastrous loan deals the sovereign rights of the nation have been greatly impaired. Not a few instances have occurred in which loans have been secured under the pretext of developing the nation's industries but have in reality been misappropriated for the purpose of expanding the influence of political parties. The law is defied and corruption is rife.

FOREIGN CONTROL

"According to recent reports in the press the customs surplus and the salt revenue will be held up by the creditor nations in order to devote the proceeds from those two sources to the settlement of the claims in connection with foreign loans which, in that case, would become the first charge on the revenue in question. Should this come to pass, China would be faced with a situation that could only be interpreted in terms of national bankruptcy because the tactics employed would practically translate into reality the exceedingly deplorable policy of international control of China's finance.

"China being a Republic, the country should naturally be governed by the people and for the people. A republic may be compared to a corporation of which the government is the management and the people, the shareholders. If through mismanagement the corporation has burdened itself with a pile of debts and has brought itself to the verge of bankruptcy, the logical outcome of such a situation is for the shareholders to investigate the accounts by careful audit and to devise means for meeting the claims of the creditors, but before this is done the intervention on the part of persons who do not assume the role of shareholders is in every respect an indefensible procedure. Now is the time for the people to fulfil their duties of shareholders by looking into the financial affairs of their corporation.

SECRET LOANS

"Since the beginning of the Republic the government has concluded a series of loans under various titles and pretexts which in the aggregate amount to hundreds of millions, but the characters of these loans and their uses have in the majority of cases been a sealed book to the people, which is an astounding irregularity. Gentlemen, you are earnestly importuned to exercise your rights to supervise the nation's finance and you are urgently requested to call upon the government to furnish you with a comprehensive statement covering all the loans that have been concluded from the first year of the Republic up to the end of the eleventh year and this statement should embrace all loans concluded under whatsoever pretext and negotiated under whosoever's hands.

"You should also call upon the government to furnish you with copies of the loan agreements together with explanatory memoranda. Thus furnished with all the data required, you will be able to organise a special joint committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives for the purpose of investigating the nation's loans, and with the least possible delay the findings of this committee should be made public for the information of the people of the nation so that they too may investigate into these deals.

DEFINES RESPONSIBILITY

"In the cases of loans whose characters and uses are justified, the people will naturally agree to become liable for the repayment, but in such cases where the loans have been concluded for the sake of filling private purses or in cases where the proceeds of the loans have been embezzled, the offenders should without any discrimination be brought under the law in order that they may be severely punished and their private property confiscated by the government. These are admittedly drastic measures, but nevertheless they are essential in order that good administration may be fostered and corrupt dealings at the expense of the nation may be successfully discouraged. Otherwise not only will the reorganisation of our national finance become a barren hope but the prospects of national perdition are by no means a false alarm. We most earnestly solicit your special attention to these momentous problems affecting the vital interests of the nation."

Will Raise Funds In U.S. For Hangchow College

Dr. Robert Fitch Will Sail For America At End Of This Month

Mr. Robert Fitch, president of the Hangchow Christian College, will sail for America the end of January for the purpose of raising several thousand dollars to be used in financing an elaborate extension program for the college.

Dr. Fitch is hoping to raise $336,000 (Mex.) while on leave and to begin work on the new buildings as soon as possible.

The extension program calls for a library building, gymnasium, three dormitories, 25 additional teachers, and a large budget to promote friendly relations among the various classes throughout the city, county and province.

A special feature of the extension program is that the college will strive to make itself better known in the province. The professor in Journalism will devote a portion of his time each week to visiting the newspapers of the province, becoming acquainted with the newspaper men and writing articles for the Chinese and foreign press, regarding the opportunities offered at the institution. The professor in philosophy will lecture before various educational bodies.

The college reception rooms and auditorium will be opened to the Hangchow Chamber of Commerce, the various Chinese associations, such as the Civic association, the Bar association, the Bankers association and educational bodies as a center for holding meetings or receptions.

There are 230 students attending the college this year and the institution is overcrowded due to the need of additional equipment and accommodations. The extension program will make it possible to increase the enrollment to 500.

The grounds of the college as well as the roads leading to the institution from Hangchow are to be improved. The college, which is built on a picturesque site in the hills surrounding the beautiful old city, boasts one of the finest natural amphitheaters in the world as it is capable of seating forty thousand.

TO DISCUSS PORT

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Jan. 5.—The Yugo-Slav Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs has left for Salonika where he will discuss with Salonika businessmen the question of the ratification of the convention with regard to a free zone for Yugo-Slavia in that port.

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SHANGHAI NANKING

Scientists Photograph Solar Eclipse From Remote Point To Test Einstein Theory

BY W. B. CAMPBELL,
Director Lick Observatory, University of California, and head of Crocker Expedition to Australia to record total eclipse of the sun.

The observing station selected for the total solar eclipse of Sept. 21 was Wollal, a combined post and telegraph office on the northwest coast of Australia a mile and a half inland from the 'Ninety Mile Beach.' The inhabitants of the Wollal region, say 300 square miles in area, consisted of six white men, several scores of aborigines (blacks) and some tens of thousands of sheep.

The tides on the Ninety Mile Beach have a range of 26 feet and Wollal was announced, two years ago, to be hopelessly inaccessible. On that account the expedition from the Greenwich Observatory went to Christmas Island, a thousand miles west-northwest, of Wollal.

The conditions at Wollal were so promising, however, that I was most anxious to send an expedition to that point. In the past 25 Sept. embers rain had fallen at Wollal only twice and then in minute quantities; the eclipsed sun would be high in the sky; and the duration of totality would be longer than at any other possible observing station—five minutes and nineteen seconds, an unusually long eclipse.

Last year I suggested to Father Pegot, a well-known astronomer in Sydney, that it would be fine if the Government of Australia should detail a naval vessel to transport the California expedition from Freemantle, on the southwest coast of Australia, to Wollal and return. Pegot presented the case to the Government and the decision was favorable.

The Government went much further, in that it volunteered free railway and sleeping car transportation from Sydney to Freemantle and return, the camp equipment and the subsistence at Wollal and the services of ten offices and men of the Australian Navy to maintain the camp and to assist with the heavy work of mounting and sheltering the instruments.

When the Crocker Expedition reached Sydney on August 5 it was met by Lieutenant-Commander Quick, who was charged with the duty of personally conducting the astronomers all the way to Wollal and return and of administering the living arrangements at Wollal.

At the eleventh hour the Navy's plans were changed. At Freemantle the astronomers and their many tons of instruments were placed on board the Charon, one of the regular steamers running in eight days to Broome, about 200 miles northeast of Wollal.

Broome, a village of 2,000 Chinese, Japanese and Malays and 400 whites, is the center of the world's most noted pearl fisheries. At Broome—there were five expeditions by this time from California, from Toronto, from Cambridge, England; from Perth, Australia, and from India—the transfer to an eighty-ton schooner was made. A small Government steamer towed the schooner to Wollal, where it anchored three miles from shore on the morning of August 30.

We went to ashore at once to select the exact spot for the observing station. The naval contingent brought the 70 tons of equipment by means of a small lifeboat from the schooner to shallow water near shore, and forty or fifty blacks carried the packages from the boats to dry land. Donkey wagons—twenty-seven donkeys to one wagon—transported them over the sand ridges to camp. Nothing was lost or broken.

The work of preparing the instruments for the eclipse was very heavy, lasting from sunrise to dark, with many extensions into the night for securing star photographs needed in the adjustments and tests of the apparatus.

The days were hot, but the air was very dry and the nights cool. Every one of the twenty-six days from August 30 to September 24 was beautifully clear. Notwithstanding the millions of the most insistent and insolent flies ever encountered, and no provision for keeking them out of the kitchen, dining tent and living tents, there were no cases of illness. The locality was naturally healthy in the extreme. The soil resembled that in the bed of an ancient lake, and the impalpable dust raised its own crop of difficulties in the living and dark room problems.

Eclipse Day, the 21st, was the finest day of all the twenty-seven days the astronomers were at Wollal; and so it was also for the eclipse parties in Central and Eastern Australia. The only other eclipse station, that of the Greenwich astronomer on Christmas Island, had a clouded sky and got no photographs; they had been on the island since early April.

Six officers and men of the Navy assisted the eight members of the Lick Observatory Expedition. All of the California instruments worked perfectly and the program went through as planned. The observations were entirely photographic.

Efforts to develop the photographs at this station were made on two nights, but given up because of clouds of dust which even moderate breezes carried into the tents.

While the reloading of the equipment of the schooner was in progress, after the eclipse, a genuine wind storm showed what the dust and waves could do. A delay of two and a half days ensued. After the wind died down the schooner was run in shore on the high tide nearly as far as it could. When the tide went out the schooner was high and dry on the beach, the loaded donkey wagons drove alongside and the remaining three-quarters of the freight was put on board in three hours. A small warship towed the schooner back to Broome, where the expeditions awaited the southbound steamer—not the Charon, which, true to tradition, carried its passengers only in one direction.

The four available days and nights in Broome were devoted to the development of the plates in an improvised dark room and to the beginnings of the accurate measurements of two of them. Before any measures could be completed, however, it was necessary to pack up and continue the journey. A hurried examination of the negatives showed them to be of great excellence in nearly all cases; the dust at Wollal had injured some of them pictorially, but not in their scientific qualities.

Director Campbell's original plans had provided time in Australia for the measure of several of the so-called Einstein plates, and the deduction of preliminary results, but the changes in the transport plans made by the Australian Navy started the expedition north from Freemantle six days earlier and landed it again at Freemantle fifteen days later than anticipated.

There was nothing to be done but pack the plates up finally at Broome for shipment home with the instruments. The glass plates and their packings weigh 600 pounds. The weekly steamer due to leave Freemantle two days after the shipment arrived there failed to run, and in consequence the instruments and plates did not reach Sydney in time to sail home with the astronomers. They are shipped instead via Tahiti, due to arrive early in December.

The four powerful Einstein cameras designed and constructed especially for the eclipse used plates seventeen inches square and a quarter of an inch thick, of plate glass, weighing seven pounds each. There were twelve of these exposed during the period of total eclipse to record the faint stars surrounding the eclipsed sun. The one partially measured plate showed eighty-two such stars. The same number of plates were exposed with the instruments to the same group of stars in the night sky last May and June from the Island of Tahiti. A comparison of the two series f photographs of the same star group, one without the sun and the other with the sun in the center of the group, should show whether the sun's influence displated the star images of September 21 in the manner and extent specified by Einstein. This comparison will require several months of measurement and calculation.

The sun's corona was photographed at Wollal with a camera 40 feet in focal lengths, on plates 14 x 17 inches in size. The negatives are excellent, recording the details of the corona structure with great clearness. The Lick Observatory lent a duplicate camera to the Adelaide University and Observatory for use in Central Australia. The Adelaide negatives are likewise splendid. Copies of them will be sent to the Lick Observatory, and it is hoped that a comparison of the Wollal and Adelaide photographs will tell us something about the changes and motions occurring in the coronal structure in the thirty-five minutes which elapsed between the making of the two series.

The five spectographs devoted to the photography of the coronal spectrum performed perfectly in the hands of Dr. Moore. It is believed that studies of the photographs, based upon accurate measures, will add to existing knowledge concerning the chemistry and physics of the corona.

The Governments, the educational institutions and the people of New Zealand and Australia were tremendously interested in the California expedition in its eclipse plans and in astronomy in general. Formal receptions with addresses of welcome were tendered by the mayors of all the cities through which it passed, by the universities in four capital cities, by the Royal societies of science, by the Governor of one of the States, etc.

Formal luncheons were given by Prime Minister Hughes, Senator Pearce and the Cabinet of the Commonwealth Government in the Parliament House, Melbourne, and by Premier Mitchell, his cabinet and the entire legislature of Western Australia in Perth. Governors-General Admiral Jellicoe, of New Zealand, and Lord Foster, of Australia, and the Governors of three Australian States arranged to receive Director Campbell and his associates.

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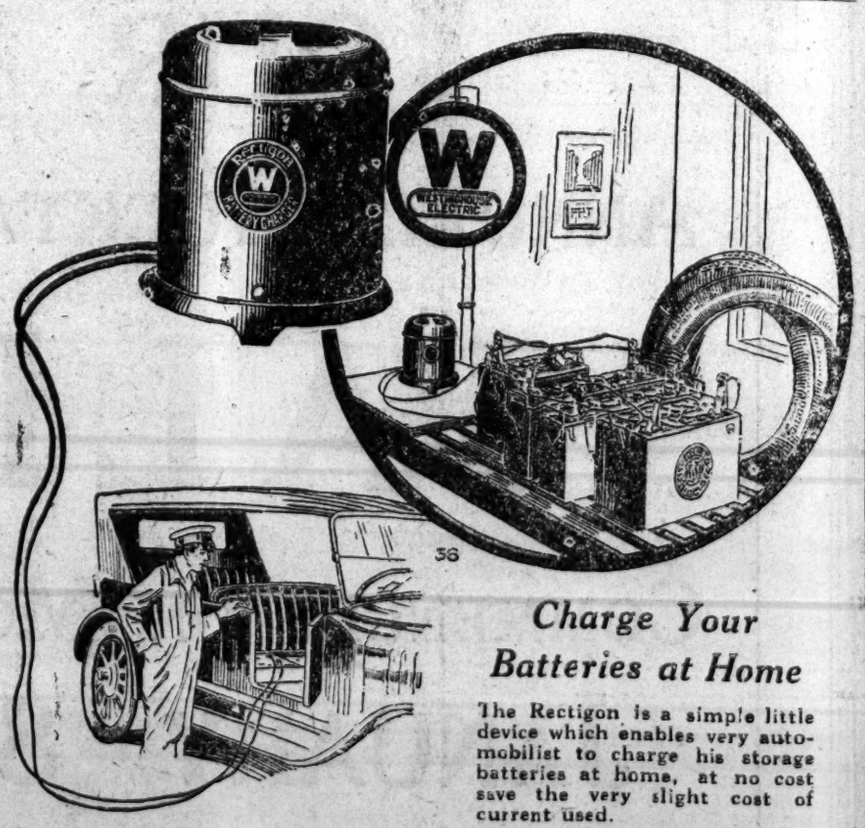

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Program Of Senate Radicals Holds Shivers For Old Guard

The next United States Senate is going to have a deeper tinge of liberalism, progressivism, radicalism, or whatever it may be called, than any body which ever met in the upper chamber. That austere group which has looked down so long from Senatorial heights upon ordinary mortals has been thinned out until it is near extinction. The next Senate is going to be a place where some of the old ideas will be broken to bits. And the man who will take the lead in the breaking is Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, just now at the top of his career, the leader upon whom many eyes will turn when national questions next come up for settlement. Senator La Follette is conscious of the power which the political fates have played into his hands and is ready to hurl his lightnings where they will do the most execution among the foes of his tried friends, the farmer, the laborer and the home folk.

"The recent elections bring about a situation which calls for definite action on the part of progressives in Congress," said Senator La Follette in discussing the outlook. "Every one is aware of the disagreement of the small number of progressives in Congress with those in control, for the time, of party leadership.

"Before the elections it was clear that the general aim and purpose of these progressives were in accord, but the necessary elements were not present for the formation of an aggressive group, united upon a program of positive procedure. However, during this period of reaction the progressives, acting without organisation, have defeated many vicious legislative proposals and presented alternative policies, many of which have secured general public approval.

"I believe that we have reached a point where the organisation of a well-defined group can be consummated that will cooperate in advocating accepted progressive principles and policies The announced program of the Harding Administration makes plain the necessity for immediate action in this session of the Congress. The President has already demanded the passage of the Ship Subsidy bill, which in my opinion absolutely ignores the necessity for immediate and tangible relief for American agriculture. Those high in the councils of the present Administration have also announced that a program of legislation accelerating the merger of the railroads into a small number of group systems and giving the Railroad Labor Board coercive power to prohibit strikes and other lawful activities of employes is under way.

"Other great interests are using their influence with high officials in the Harding Administration to bring about the immediate transfer of the National Forest Service to the control of Secretary Fall, whose declared policy and known practice is to turn the natural resources of the nation over to exploitation by private monopoly.

"These measures must be defeated, and, in my judgment, there are a sufficient number of progressive Congressmen in this Congress to prevent the passage of the Ship Subsidy bill and other announced policies already referred to. To this end the People's Legislative Service has called a conference of progressive Congressmen and Senators now in this Congress and those elected to the next one to meet Dec. 1 for the purpose of organising a definite group that can act to prevent the writing into law of further reactionary policies by this Administration. And it is my hope that at this conference a permanent group will be organised with appropriate provision for the appointment of necessary committees to study, formulate and present at a later time a program upon which all thoroughgoing progressives can unite for constructive action.

OUR POLICIES ABROAD

"Regarding my own position with respect to foreign relations, and I would like to have it definitely understood that I am not speaking in this connection with any reference to the conference to which I have referred—I believe that we should maintain relations of amity and good-will with all nations of the world, attending strictly to our own business and entering into no foreign alliances or entanglements. In my judgment we shall have quite enough to do if we make our own country entirely safe for our own democracy. I would carry democracy to the rest of the world, not upon the point of the bayonet, but by furnishing the most perfect example of a Government of liberty and of equality, of opportunity for every man, woman and child in these United States.

"So, too, if we would stand as a just and righteous nation before the world we must thwart the imperialistic schemes of our masters of finance. They have accumulated a vast surplus of capital by exploiting the people and the people's natural resources. They are now confronted with the alternative of lending their surplus wealth to the American farmer, the merchant and the smaller enterprise, at falling interest rates, or of employing it abroad to exploit the natural resources of the weaker countries—China, Mexico and those of Central and South America, which are rich in minerals, coal, timber, oil and iron.

"Under the guise of 'protecting their investments,' they are already causing dictatorships to be set up over some of our small and helpless neighbors. If we would defend the precious heritage of our own sovereignty, we should never permit the armed forces of the United States to be used to despoil our sister republics of their property, interfere with their right to govern themselves according to their own—not our—standards, or violate the sovereignty which is as sacred to them as our sovereignty is to us."

RADICAL NEWCOMERS

In the political overturn of Nov. 7 last four men stepped into nationwide attention, all of them elected to the Senate and all of them adherents of the new "radical" or "progressive" movement which just now is dominant in certain sections of the country. It is a Mid-Western quartet. They are men in many respects as unlike as it is possible for men to be.

One of them, advertised as perhaps the most radical of all, is known as a National Guard marksman, a follower of Colonel Roosevelt, and a supporter of Robert M. La Follette. He is Colonel Smith M. Brookhart of Iowa.

Another is an Annapolis graduate and an advocate of public ownership of utilities. He is Robert Becher Howell of Nebraska.

A third is a St. Paul dentist, Dr. Henrik Shipstead. Until a few weeks ago he was hardly known outside his State. He is the first member of the Farmer-Labor Party to be elected to the Senate.

The last is Lynn J. Frazier, the Non-Partisan Leaguer of North Dakota, head of the Government there during the six stormy years of Non-Partisan League domination of that great north State.

Colonel Brookhart has already begun his Senatorial career, having been elected to complete the term of William S. Kenyon, founder of the farm bloc, who resigned as Senator from Iowa to become a United States Judge. The other three will assume their Senatorial duties on March 4 next. What follows may, in part at least, indicate the position these new Senators will take in Washington.

Colonel Brookhart, noted as a champion of the farmer and the laboring man, looks anything but the radical he has been painted. However, he is radical, and proud of it. He says that he is a "Lincoln-Roosevelt-Kenyon" Republican and not a "Lodge-Jim Watson-Smoot" Republican. If anybody doubts the accuracy of this statement let him knock on the door of Room 347, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C., and put the question direct to Colonel Brookhart.

It is one of Colonel Brookhart's little jokes to refer to the fact that six ex-Governors of Iowa were opposed to his election. He says that these ex-Governors came from six different counties and each of those counties returned smashing Brookhart majorities. Even the Democratic farmers, so say his friends, voted for him. Colonel Brookhart admits that something like 75 per cent of all the Democrats supported him and the returns would seem to indicate that the claim was not exaggerated

Colonel Brookhart asserts that at the present time Wall Street controls the Federal Reserve system and transportation lines. He thinks the time has arrived to change this and so he is going to work for the repeal of the Esch-Cummins law, which, in his opinion, is responsible for a large part of the distress throughout the farming sections of the nation.

ROADS' 'LEGALISED WATER'

It is the contention of the new Senator from Iowa that the Interstate Commerce Commission allows the railroads an operating income of 5½ percent on a $19,000,000,000 valuation when, he declares, all the railroad stock and securities in the United States could be bought up for $7,000,000,000 less than that valuation. This $7,000,000,000, he adds is "legalised water," and the American people, particularly the farmers, are paying for the water in increased freight and passenger rates. This is a situation which he wants changed and it will be changed if he can bring it about.

Almost as bitter as Mr. Heflin is the new Senator when it comes to the widely advertised and so-called deflation policies of the Federal Reserve System. The credit of the farmers in the national banks of the country is $2,000,000,000, Colonel Brookhart declares, but he says that these same farmers have on deposit something like $5,000,000,000 in the same banks. He argues that if this be true the farmers should enjoy the benefit of a credit of $5,000,000,000 instead of $2,000,000,000. And he wants to make the greater credit possible. That is another of his missions to Washington.

Asked how the Federal Reserve Board should be made up, Colonel Brookhart suggested that an ideal arrangement would be three farmers, two representatives of labor, two representatives of little business, and one representative of big business.

The next on the list is Robert Beecher Howell, Senator-elect from Nebraska, who on March 4 will succeed the veteran Gilbert M. Hitchcock. Mr. Howell probably is not so radical as Colonel Brookhart. But let him speak for himself.

"There was a time," said Mr. Howell, "when we had competition in railroad rates, when we rode for two cents a mile and when it did not cost two cars of corn to ship three to a seaport, as recently has been the case. But the possibility of competition in railroad rates ended with the enactment of the Esch-Cummins Railroad bill, and the Interstate Commerce Commission. These commissions are a virtual sanctuary for the railroads. When the State commissions did not function to this end in a manner satisfactory to the railroads, the railroads got Congress to transfer the authority to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and now complainants have a long way to go—all the way to Washington—to air their grievances.

"Then, too, the commissions formerly fixed only maximum rates. But sometimes a weak road would forget a gentleman's agreement and cut rates below the maximum. So the strong railroads railway commissions originally had authority to fix maximum rates, but now a great change has come about and got the Government to fix minimum as well as maximum rates, and now a railroad cannot cut rates even if it wants to do so.

"This Esch-Cummins law also practically guarantees a certain monetary return to the railroads, thus placing capital invested in the railroads under the special protection of the United States Government. I say if one class of capital is protected, every other class has the same right. If the $20,000,000,000 said to be invested in the railroads, including $7,000,000,000 of water, is to be given special guarantee of profits, then the $66,000,000,000 invested by our agricultural interests in land, implements, &c., is entitled to similar protection.

WHAT WE COULD DO

"It will be said that this is impracticable unless we resort to socialism. I agree to that, and, because it is so, I say that competition, real competition, must be re-established between the railroads, the water squeezed out, the fixing of maximum rates abandoned, the State commissions revitalised or regional tribunals established. In short, the Esch-Cummins law cannot remain on the books in its present form.

"It has been urged that competition also is impracticable and that the repeal of the Esch-Cummins act would mean eventual public ownership of the roads. In other words, the railroad capitalists threaten public ownership if they are not permitted to dictate. If ever the railroad capitalists force us to consider public ownership, there is just one course to pursue, and that is to take over one of the great lines—not all of them.

"In possession of a single railroad, the Government could squeeze out the water and run it for blood. It could develop an organisation and be ready for the next step. Perhaps that next step might never be necessary. The power of competition is a wonderful thing. It is remarkable how lower rates are developed in the face of competition or even threatened competition. Think what real competition would mean in the railroad business.

On the prohibition issue no man will sit in the Sixty-eighth Congress who surpasses Mr. Howell when it comes to being "bone dry." The country's recovery from the war, he declares, has been due in large part to prohibition, and he further affirms that if we will "cling to it without flinching, the country will ultimately be repaid beyond all the cost of the war." He also is an ardent advocate of a bonus for the veterans of the World War.

Of just as much interest to the country is Henrik Shipstead, the St. Paul dentist, who will succeed Frank B. Kellogg as Senator from Minnesota. Dr. Shipstead comes to Washington as the first Senator of the so-called Farmer-Labor Party. Listen to what he has to say:

"My idea of New York," he observed, "and by that I mean the controlling interests there, is that they sit back and look upon the rest of the country much as Great Britain looks upon India. They imagine that when they need a Senator they can come out here and get one. This is not a feudal State and the people are not serfs. Wall Streets is not the chosen people to lay down the laws."

The "big trouble," according to Dr. Shipstead, is that the country has been ruled by what he calls the "spirit of Main Street," and in this instance, he explains, New York is "Main Street."

As to a third party, Dr. Shipstead's views are much the same as those held by Senator La Follette. La Follette says a third party will not be formed because of a resolution passed by any particular group of men.

"No one knows," said Senator-elect Shipstead, "what will come in the future, but no man or group of men can sit down and organise a third party in this country. No one can tell what's going to happen. Party lines mean nothing just now.

"The Tariff bill recently enacted needs attention. In two years that law will drive the present Congress out of business. It favors only a part of the people. And the Esch-Cummins law must be amended if not entirely repealed. Freight rates are too high. The system of acquisition in this country is perfect, but the system of distribution will be the ruin of it.

"As to labor, there is a great deal of constructive leadership in the labor movement. There is good and bad in everything, but there are some big men and women in that movement and I want the opposite side to see that. There is a common ground where all good Americans can meet. There ought to be co-operation and the constructive leadership in the labor movement should be seriously considered. It has the qualifications and the desire to co-operate and it should be given a chance."

Dr. Shipstead is for what he also calls a "real bonus" and he wants the Federal Reserve act amended in the interest of "the people."

Lynn J. Frazier is the fourth of the new Senators just now most prominent in the public eye. Best known as the Non-Partisan League Governor of North Dakota, he signed all the bills the League passed, to authorise among other things the manufacture by the State of flour, the entrance of the State into the insurance and banking business, the packing business and various other kinds of business. Frazier signed a law which made it a crime to smoke in a restaurant or to give a cigarette to a friend, and another which banned all newspapers on the Sabbath.

He will be of the La Follette school. He wants the Esch-Cummins law radically changed, if not repealed. He will vote for a bonus every time he gets a chance to do so, and, like his radical colleagues, he is anxious to "reform" the Federal banking system. He says that he is for the farmer first, last and all the time. He is not, so it is said, very talkative. He is still in his forties and is as bald as an eagle. He will occupy the seat of the ultra-conservative McCumber. The country knows all about him and his policies. Whenever one hears the name Townley, generally that of Frazier follows. The policies of Townley, the father of Non-Partisan Leaguism, are, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the policies of the next Senator from North Dakota.

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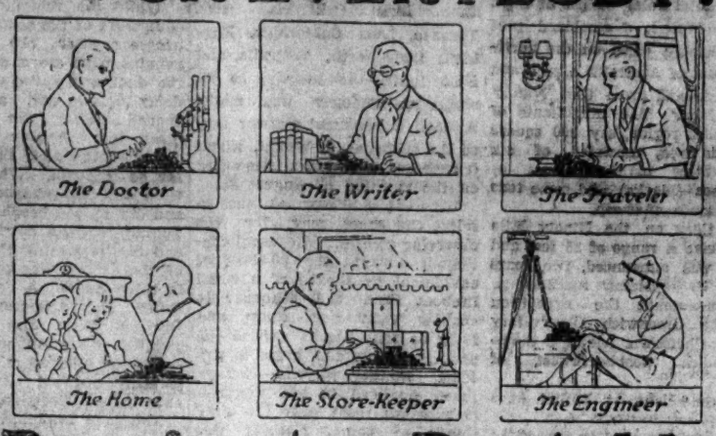

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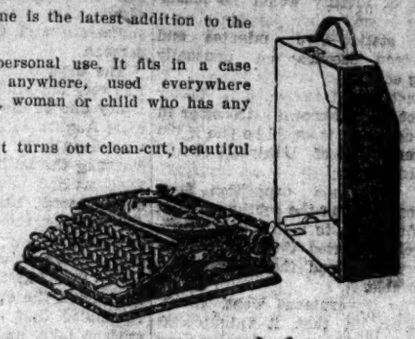

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Lloyd George Dissected

A REVIEW BY H. L. PANGBORN

Mr. Lloyd George. By E. T. Raymond. George H. Doran Company.

No one of the great figures thrown into prominence by the war has so steadily kept a place in the public eye throughout the whole world as David Lloyd George, but although there has been no lack of current biography, and certainly no lack of either condemnatory criticism or praise, it is probably true that the average reader knows far less of him than, for example, of Clemenceau, Wilson or Foch. There has grown up a variety of legends about him as the "little Welsh attorney," the "cottage bred" hero and champion of the people, or as the merely astute demagogue. Mr. Raymond renders a signal service in this comprehensive, searching, critical but not unsympathetic analysis of this complex personality. The figure that emerges is fully comprehensible, and his importance as, in a way, a necesary expression of the epoch and of the war, becomes more evident than before. For he is an epochal figure, and whatever may be the immediate or continuing results of the recent election, the shadow of Lloyd George and of the tendencies he embodies are not likely to be wholly cut off.

Mr. Raymond is very far from being either a hero worshipper of a destructive critic. There is an extraordinary aloofness about his attitude, a judicial, balanced attitude that one very rarely meets in any contemporary appraisal of greatness. The result is not only an adequate biography but also an acute study in political and social evolution. Moreover, Mr. Raymond is a master of English style; his manner could hardly be improved upon for the purpose of the book, although he is never able to refrain from an epigrammatic summary when opportunity offers, such as the remark that Mr. George became a "democrat who sometimes has to trust the people, but would much rather not," or that the Coalition majority in Parliament in its anxiety to make Germany pay was "almost as ignorant as the economic experts themselves concerning the possibilities of that policy." But there is never too much of the epigrammatic; it never degenerates into smartness and never distorts his calmer judgment. It merely brightens the page with a luminous lightning flash.

Although with the progress of maturity and broadening of view Mr. George attained a "kindly and tolerant attitude" the basic fact in his personality remained, if we read Mr. Raymond's diagnosis correctly, the trait that expressed itself in the very youthful Mr. George in what might be called a "class bitterness,"—not, however, in any crudely revolutionary sense. But as Mr. Raymond with great acuteness points out, the most insurmountable barrier which separates human individuals is that which marks off "the man of financial independence from him who never can be sure of the next day's or month's or year's or ten years' subsistence. There can easily be friendship, true and warm, between members of the two classes; there can never be understanding." That profound observation reaches to the very root of the problems of government in a democracy, here as well as in the British Empire. It marks the distinction between the British government of some two hundred years prior to Lloyd George's premiership and that which he strove to install. In his case it involved a practical departure from any really parliamentary, constitutional government and developed into a form of dictatorship. And it so happened that nothing short of a dictatorship could have served to help England to "win the war" at the critical stage (or, more accurately, to do her part to that end), and that probably no other form of dictatorship than that of Lloyd George's could have been endured. Certainly no crudely military dictator could have done the business.

Mr. Raymond shows Lloyd George's greatest service to civilization to be his achievement in bringing about the necessary "unity of command" in France, and, secondly, in inducing the American government to acquiesce in it. He sums up:

"The abandonment of Cabinet responsibility, the latitude given to subordinates. . . was bound to result in much caprice, and there were times when Mr. George's administration was very much like that of Harun al Raschid, in that the most innocent things suddenly became crimes and 'oneeyed calendars' were abruptly elevated to positions of importance. But it had also the virtues of its defects. . . It had vision, vigour, high courage. In short, it reflected. . . the character of its chief. Both qualities and defects are traceable to the peculiarities which made Lloyd George the supreme example of the political impressionist."

Indeed, Mr. George, according to his critic, has no "political philosophy." But his opportunism is nevertheless not to be regarded as irresponsible or essentially an evil, or even a weak thing. It sufficed at the crisis where possibly a more farseeing philosophy would have failed—in fact, had failed. The other leaders, in one way or another, were victims of their minor inhibitions. In particular the "public school tradition" statesmen, the disciples of Jewett and the Oxford systems of political and economic philosophy, were unable to deal with the situation; Mr. George was never deterred because a thing "isn't done, you know." Almost alone among statesmen of all the countries Mr. George, so his critic thinks, was able to concentrate upon the single idea of victory. And the nation realised that he was "out to win."

But these same qualities that made him great in war were a fatal weakness in the attempted peace making. Space limits forbid any detailed examination of the peace proceedings or of the years since then, but one cannot refrain from quoting Mr. Raymond's comparison of the life of the Coalition government up to the last few weeks to the case of Poe's grewsome tale of Mr. Valdemar, the man who was kept to a semblance of life through "mesmeric" influences for seven months after his real death and "when the spell was at last reversed his body liquefied into instantaneous putrefaction."

The book follows Mr. George from his infancy, throwing much illumination upon his career, as social reformer, "man of the people" and so on to his present eclipse.

A Vanishing Race

"The Negro Year Book" is out for this year, and a most interesting document it is. An hour's consideration of the "Year Book" will convince any fair-minded reader that the negro is a "peculiar problem" for America. Here we have within our own civilisation another civilisation, one which some one insists is an inferior civilisation and which all of us seem fairly willing to dominate, writes William Allen White in The New York Tribune. The "Year Book" shows that the negro race is functioning as a race civilisation and that it is acquiring what the negro would never have acquired in any other civilisation, a talent—perhaps imitative, but strong—for organisation.

Here in this "Year Book" is found a list of purely negro organisations—a negro association, league or bureau for every activity of man. The lawyers, teachers, preachers, editors, dentists, doctors, clubwomen, Republicans, Democrats, authors, artists, manual workers, farmers, bankers, real estate men—every profession and calling of civilised man—is organised in America along vocational lines. Here in the "Year Book" also are accounts of negro towns and townships, organised for self-government by and for negroes. Here is the catalog of books by negro authors, poets, novelists, essayists, dramatists, philosophers—the whole range of literary activity is represented in the list.

And there are tables and "graphs" and maps and all the formidable weapons that sociologists weave. The maps and tables seem to prove that the negro is slowly moving north, with certain backwashes almost as strong as the northbound current. And the "graphs" indicate that as he moves north, decade by decade, he is getting a little whiter than he was "befo' de wah." The statistics show that he lives for a shorter term of years than the white man, that his infant mortality is terrible, and recent statistics, quite outside the "Year Book," from Northern states prove that the negro's birth rate—not counting the enormous infant mortality—is falling below his death rate. This is partly due to the fact that the whiteman's vices are sterilising the negro and partly due to the fact that he is controlling his birth rate as the middle class white man controls it.

Of course, the negro is not fading out as the Indian or the buffalo is fading, but he is gradually bleaching, gradually moving into an environment where he cannot or will not live as long as he used to live, and as he moves northward he moves upward in the economic scale and so controls the number of babies in his family without decreasing infant mortality.

The hand of death is reaching for the black man. Its reach is slow, but unless he changes his ways the hand of death will grab him as it grabbed the Indian. In the wrestle with civilisation the negro is facile enough in adopting its outward forms. As individuals the negroes are improving vastly more than their grandfathers could have dreamed they would improve. But, some way, somewhere, deep in his nature, there is a lack. Civilisation on this continent is getting him.

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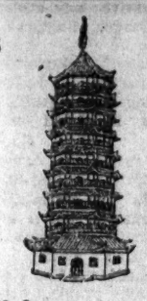

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Four Lives Of Typical Americans

A Group Review

BY WILLARD BARTLETT

George Washington. By William Roscoe Thayer. Houghton Mifflin Company.

John Burroughs Talks. His reminiscences and comments as reported by Clifton Johnson. Houghton Mifflin Company.

All In A Lifetime. By Henry Morgenthau in collaboration with French Strother. Doubleday, Page and Company.

My Life And Work. By Henry Ford in collaboration with Samuel Crowther. Doubleday, Page and Company.

The four biographies which are here reviewed together may seem at first blush to have no natural connection justifying their consideration in one and the same article, but they have been thus grouped together because, published at the same time, they illustrate in a striking manner the extent to which men, all of whom must be regarded as representative or typical Americans, may nevertheless differ from one another, as much as men possibly can differ, in origin, environment, character, career and achievement. If chance counts for anything in success they are only alike in having all been extremely lucky in life and all being Americans.

It is a far cry from George Washington, soldier, statesman and patriot, the foremost figure among the founders of this Republic, to Henry Ford, the millionaire Michigan manufacturer of motor cars, who is pronounced by his publishers to be the richest man in the world. In the conversations of John Burroughs we have the utterances of a notable lover of nature whose career more nearly exemplified "the simple life" than did that of any other American of his time; while the autobiography of Henry Morgenthau is an admirable portrait of an Americanised alien of the most desirable type.

I.

The reader who finds Mr. Thayer's "George Washington" prominently put forward among the more serious publications of the month is naturally prompted to ask: "Why are we offered a new life of Washington at this time?" The purpose of the publishers, as avowed on the folder inclosing the book, is to make it the definitive one volume biography of Washington. It is an octavo of 260 pages. The work which most nearly resembles it in style and makeup is Woodrow Wilson's "George Washington," 314 pages, published by Harper and Brothers in 1896. Mr. Thayer's object as expressed in his preface has been to give a sketch of George Washington's life and acts, which should disclose "the human residue" which he felt sure must persist in Washington's character. "No other great man in history," he says, "has had to live down such a mass of absurdities and deliberate false inventions," including the picture of an imaginary Father of His Country amusing himself with a fictitious cherry tree and hatchet. Although this rubbish has now been cleared away and there remains abundant authentic material for the use of biographers of Washington, many persons still complain that they canot discern a flesh and blood Virginian in the George Washington of history. It is to help such readers that Mr. Thayer has written this book. In it he has conceived of Washington as of some superb athlete equipped for every ordeal which life might cause him to face." The nature of each ordeal is briefly stated and then we are told how it was overcome. The author is justified in the confident hope that those who read this biography will no longer consider George Washington the most elusive of historic personages.

In attempting to classify American men of letters Mr. William Roscoe Thayer should properly be called an expert in biography. Not only has he written admirable biographies of Cavour, John Hay and Theodore Roosevelt, but he has expounded the principles of his calling in a small volume entitled "The Art of Biography," consisting of a series of lectures delivered at the University of Virginia and published by Scribners in 1920. In one of these lectures he says: "The essential subject of the biographer is the soul of man." This corresponds closely with the idea of Mr. Gamaliel Bradford, an accomplished contemporary expert in biography, and it may safely be inferred that the same view is entertained by Mr. Lytton Strachey, whose biographical essays have recently attracted so much favorable attention here and in England. Treating Washington's character, therefore, as the key to his greatness, Mr. Thayer has studied it with exceptional care, in order to present Washington as a man more clearly to the comprehension of the reader. The appearance of this biography is timely, if only to contradict the intimation by Mr. H. G. Wells in his outline of history to the effect that Washington was habitually an indolent man. Every American household in which there is any considerable collection of books at all ought to possess a "Life of Washington." Irving's monumental work in five volumes requires more shelf space than can be afforded in ordinary libraries nowadays; a one volume biography is essential. Mr. Thayer's book is just what was needed.

II.

The announcement in March, 1921, of the death of John Burroughs, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, brought a sense of profound regret to scores and hundreds of lovers of nature study throughout the United States. He had become the most popular writer of the day upon natural history in its more familiar aspects. The older readers who used to be enthusiastic over the writings of Thoreau became admirers of the books of John Burroughs, and others classed him with the school of nature lovers represented by John Muir. The widespread interest in the man and his writings makes the present time peculiarly appropriate for the publication of such a book as his artist friend, Mr. Clifton Johnson, has produced under the title of "John Burroughs Talks." Mr. Johnson's acquaintance with Burroughs arose out of his employment to illustrate two collections of his essays. The artist had long been an ardent worshipper of the author and he availed himself of the opportunities afforded by their many meetings to make careful notes of what Burroughs had to say on almost every subject under the sun. In his old age the venerable naturalist reminded the present writer of Rip Van Winkle, and he was quite as delightfully talkative. The notes taken by Mr. Johnson have been classified and arranged in this volume so as practically to constitute a tolerably complete autobiography of John Burroughs. The artist has sought to give a faithful report of the author's unconventional talk and thus furnish his admirers with a narrative of the chief events of his life, taken down from his own life. The outcome is an exceptionally interesting portrait of a remarkable character.

John Burroughs refused to regard himself as a naturalist, strictly speaking. He said he preferred to call himself a nature lover. The place which he occupies in American national biography was won, not so much by a scientific study of nature as by the writing of nature essays in which he recorded the observation of familiar facts concerning plants and animals which usually escape the notice of ordinary observers. He disapproved the women's colleges in which "they make a feature of learning about nature by dissecting cats." Nor had he much sympathy with those who go out to the fields deliberately to study nature. "They make a dead set at it for a little while and then return to their money making or to society and the fashions."

Without making any fuss or pretense about it, John Burroughs really lived "the simple life," which so many praise and so few practice. He did not care for money further than enough to enable him to live and maintain his family—a wife and child—in reasonable comfort. Aside from his work as an author his principal income producing pursuits were farming on a small scale and a clerkship for a period of ten years in the Treasury at Washington. After his popularity as a writer became established his publishers paid him an annuity in quarterly installments in addition to a royalty on the sales of each book during the first eight months after publication. This made his aggregate income about $3,500, and in 1915 he remarked that he did not spend all of it "by considerable."

John Burroughs was very proud of the acceptance by James Russell Lowell of the first contribution which he sent to the Atlantic Monthly—an Emersonian essay on "Expression," for which he received five dollars a page. His subsequent literary output fills nineteen 16mo. volumes, from "Wake Robin" to "Field and Study." Mr. Clifton Johnson's very entertaining book should be deemed an indispensable addendum to every set of his works.

III.

The interest which exists in the career of Henry Morgenthau, justifying the publication of an elaborate autobiography, may be explained in a single sentence. It is due to the fact that after having made a fortune he turned his attention to the broader aspects of politics, ardently and effectively supported Woodrow Wilson for the Presidency and was rewarded by the mission to Turkey, the duties of which he discharged in wartime with such conspicuous credit to himself as to win widespread approval from his countrymen in the land of his adoption.

Henry Morgenthau was born at Mannheim in the Grand Duchy of Baden in 1856. A good fairy must have presided over his birth, for the story of his life is a record of continuous success. His father was a prosperous cigar manufacturer, and the son came to America, not as a poor boy without prospects but as a well to do young man seeking a more promising field of endeavor than was afforded him in Germany. He studied law, was admitted to the New York bar and practiced law here twenty years, devoting more attention, however, to the business side of the profession than to work in court. He acquired special proficiency in buying and selling real estate, greatly to his own profit and the profit of those who were wise enough to act upon his advice. In this way he amassed a fortune, and then, at middle age, he turned aside from money making to realise, if possible, some of the ideals of his youth in ethics, music, social service, education and political life. Hundreds of rich men have formed plans to bring themselves happiness when they shall have acquired wealth, but usually by the time they have made money enough the desire or capacity to carry out those plans has passed away. It has not been so with Henry Morgenthau. Idealism has overcome materialism in the latter part of his life. His narrative of the resulting activities makes his autobiography peculiarly interesting to all serious students of the great problem of the United States as a melting pot for the incoming races of Europe. There would be no such problem if all immigrants were as capable of Americanisation as Henry Morgenthau has proved himself to be. Pages could be filled with instructive quotations from his book, but limitations of space restrict us to a single extract from a prophetic speech made by Mr. Morgenthau to the American soldiers at Coblentz, when he visited their Liberty Hut there in 1919: "At present we are enjoying only a suspension of hostilities. Please don't go home and tell the people that this war is over. We have got to prepare for a greater conflict, a greater sacrifice, a greater responsibility. The young men of America will again have to fight. . . . The nations are going to have further quarrels and disputes. I believe that within fifteen years America will be called upon really to save the world."

There is much to commend in Mr. Morgenthau's book, but we hope that this prophecy is as mistaken as we believe it to be.

In his last chapter the author takes strong ground against the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine, declaring that Zionism is the most stupendous folly in Jewish history. "We Jews of America," he says, "have found America to be our Zion. Therefore, I refuse to allow myself to be called a Zionist. I am an American." With these words he ends the story of a useful life; full of valuable lessons not only to his racial compatriots, but to all who cherish a worthy ambition to rise in the world and at the some time be of service to their fellows.

IV

Henry Ford of Michigan, the rich maker of the Ford automobile, has written an autobiography which differs as much as possible from that of Henry Morgenthau, both in form and in substance. The title page shows that he has been assisted in its composition by Mr. Samuel Crowther, who is an Eastern newspaper man resident on Long Island, and the author of a "Life of George W. Perkins." We should be better able to appraise the literary ability of Mr. Ford if we knew what parts of the book proceeded from his pen and what parts were written by Mr. Crowther. As it is we can only compare the style to that of a journalistic free lance, clear, direct, dogmatic and occasionally breezy and slashing. There is no doubt left in the mind of the reader as to what the author means, whether it be Ford who is speaking or Crowther. He tells us that Henry Ford was born at Dearborn, Mich., on July 30, 1863; that it was life on his father's farm that impelled him to devise ways and means of improving transportation; that a gasoline buggy which ran satisfactorily in 1893 was his first motor car, and that on May 31, 1921, the Ford Motor Company turned out car No. 5,000,000! He then goes on to propound and illustrate the principles and methods which have made the Ford automobile industry the most successful of any in the world. The book might well fulfill the office of a manual of business aphorisms—it is so full of advice and instruction based on actual observation and personal experience in the successful conduct of a mighty industry. Here are a few of Henry Ford's more striking propositions:

"The primary functions are agriculture, manufacture and transportation. As long as agriculture, manufacture and transportation survive, the world can survive any economic or social change. Business is merely work. Speculation in things already produced—that is not business. It is just more or less respectable graft. But it cannot be legislated out of existence. Laws can do very little.

"Business is not the reason why the United States was founded. The Declaration of Independence is not a business charter, nor is the Constitution of the United States a commercial schedule. The United States—its land, people, Government and business—are but methods by which the life of the people is made worth while. We cannot live without business and we cannot live without government. The welfare of the country is squarely up to us as individuals. That is where it should be and that is where it is safest.

"There can be no greater absurdity and no greater disservice to humanity in general than to insist that all men are equal. Men cannot be of equal service.

"Money chasing is not business. It is the function of business to produce for consumption and not for money or speculation. Money comes naturally as the result of service. My effort is in the direction of simplicity. I do not mean that we shall adopt freak styles. There is no necessity for that. Clothing need not be a bag with a hole cut in it."

Such are some of the sentiments of a captain of industry who is popular enough in his own State to be considered as a possible not to say probable nominee for the Presidency in 1924. Their bearing on the fitness of a candidate depends largely on the question whether they were personally formulated by him or have merely been adopted by him after being formulated by another.

It is an interesting coincidence to find mention of John Burroughs in the autobiography of Henry Ford. One bond of sympathy between the two men was their love of birds. There are five hundred bird houses on the Ford farm, including a martin house called the Hotel Pontchartrain, which contains seventy-six apartments. This testifies to the childlike simplicity of Henry Ford's tastes. Notwithstanding his celebrated peace ship, he denies that his opposition to war is based upon pacifism or any doctrine of non-resistance. He merely contends that fighting never settles international disputes. "It only gets the participants around to a frame of mind where they will agree to discuss what they were fighting about." But if nothing but war will do this, how can war be dispensed with, unless international disputes are to be interminable? However this may be, Henry Ford's patriotism in the late war can hardly be doubted. As soon as the United States went in every facility of the Ford industries was put at the disposal of the Government. In service on the battle fronts, bringing the wounded into safety, no other instrumentality was equal to the Ford car.

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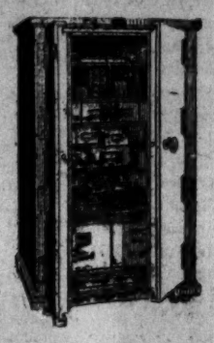

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PROGRAMME

Saturday, January 6, 1923

1. "Invictus" .....Bruno Buhn.
2. "Mattinati" ..... Leoncavallo.
3. "O Paradia" (From opera L'Africaine) .....Meyerbeer.

Sunday, January 7th

1. "Winds in the Trees" ..Thomas.
2. "Elegie" .....Massenet.
3. "To a Hill Top" .....Cox.

Monday, January 8th

1. "How many times" ..Seymour.
2. "Ave Maria" .... Gounod-Bach
3. "Didn't it rain" .....Burleigh.

Tuesday, January 9th

1. "Pale Moon" .....Logan.
2. "E Lucevan le Stelle" (From opera La Tosca) .....Puccini.
3. "Good-Bye" .....Tosti.

CARLTON, LIMITED

Hoover On The European Debts

(An editorial in The Nation, the weekly New York journal of progressive and liberal opinion).

On the economics of the Allied debts Mr. Hoover has spoken with characteristic vigor. The debts are not the crushing burden that advocates of cancellation are in the habit of considering them. Three hundred and fifty millions a year from our continental debtors would represent only a minute fraction of their total national incomes, and only from two to twelve percent of their actual budgets. There is not one of them that does not waste a larger percentage in military parading or other pernicious extravagance. Neither is there any financial impracticability in finding $350,000,000 in bills of exchange to be transmitted to America. In the long run there will be plenty of paper to be found, drawn against American tourist expenditures, American investments abroad and American tropical imports. Finally, the notion that we should be injured by the influx of goods in payment of the debts is a pure delusion. We can take a modest sum like that in goods that do not compete with our own productions. Mr. Hoover could have made his case even stronger if he had not been the spokesman of a high tariff administration. Even if the $350,000,000 were sent here in the form of goods competing with our own products, the volume is too insignificant to affect prices or employment appreciably. We consume at least thirty-five billions of such goods, one hundred times the assumed import. Besides, since the $350,000,000 would be gratis, it would not reduce by one dollar the purchasing power to be applied to domestic products. And it is this purchasing power which sustains prices.

Mr. Hoover has performed a valuable service for American intelligence in clearing away some of the cobwebs that have accumulated around the debt problem. But a demonstration of the abstract feasibility of debt payment does not bring us appreciably nearer to practical results. European opinion as reflected by the press is as firmly convinced as ever of the impossibility of payment. European economists do not believe that the debts will ever be paid. Nor do we see how Mr. Hoover can believe it.

For the European nations, though they may be individually sane in their policies, are collectively mad, and that collective madness stands in the way of the economic recovery which must precede debt payment. It is collective madness which has saddled upon a depleted and impoverished Europe military establishments actually larger and more costly than those under which the continent groaned in its pre-war strength. It is collective madness which makes every state adopt a menacing attitude toward its neighbor, to the disturbance of all orderly economic and social development. It is collective madness which has multiplied customs barriers and embargo lines when the obvious need of the times is the freest practicable movement of trade.

It is easy to speculate about collective interests, but not very profitable. For there is no collective Europe, but a group of intensely competitive states, each forced to look chiefly to itself for security and even existence. France spends an excessive part of her income on soldiering. How could she do otherwise? She fears Germany, and with good reason, for however broken down and friendless the Germans may be now, history is a long story, and may some day give Germany a chance to avenge on France the injuries that France, England and America inflicted on her. In the present state of world organisation France is far from safe. Armed as she is at present, she is not so safe as America would be if she had not one soldier, not one ship. And does anyone here propose to save $350,000,000 a year by utterly abolishing our army and navy?

Poland menaces Russia and Russia menaces Poland. Collectively that is idiotic. But has Russia any guarantee against Polish aggression except her power to inspire a wholesome fear in the Poles? Has Poland any different guarantee of her continued independence? Czecho-Slovakia is pursuing a policy of extreme protection designed incidentally to ruin the industries of Austria, potentially a valuable customer and supporter. Why should she not, in a world where industrial power and national security go hand in hand? American industry could better do entirely without customs duties than any of the succession states in Central Europe could forego cutoms rates that are destructive of the collective interest. How many American industrialists, or statesmen, even, are out for absolute free trade?

Now, so long as the collective madness of Europe persists, no nation will scamp its expenditures for defence, for military railroads and highways, or industrial subsidies, in order to pay its debts to America. No nation will add to the burden under which its taxpayers are staggering for any such purpose. It is not that the nations of Europe are insensitive to the point of honor—assuming that they regard the American claims as debts of honor, which is unlikely. No political party can govern if it taxes too heavily or strips the country of national defences. Has anyone heard of a party in France or Italy, Poland or Jugoslavia or Czecho-Slovakia which is aiming at power on a platform of debt payment?

Whatever helps to restore sanity to Europe brings debt payment nearer, or what is far more important, brings Europe nearer to the point where she can take her proper place in world trade. Did Mr. Hoover's speech make any such contribution to European sanity? That has not been its immediate effect. On the contrary, the effect on the debtor states has been to strengthen the absurd belief that America has, and has had, no other interest in European welfare than self-interest. Apparently it has strengthened the French determination to proceed drastically to collect what she can from Germany. It has by no means lightened the fear in France and Italy that francs and lire may presently plunge to the abyss after the marks and kronen and rubles.

But Mr. Hoover was not primarily concerned, we surmise, with the immediate effect upon European public sentiment. As a member of the commission charged with the refunding of the Allied debts, he may be in a position to exert a considerable influence upon European policy. If the European negotiators believed that the debts had already been virtually cancelled by American popular opinion, they would be disposed both to resist any movement toward fixing definite conditions for payment and to reject forthwith any proposal for the consideration of policies conducive to peace and international prosperity. The attitude of the bankers' convention may have given our debtors a mistaken view of American leniency. It was essential to our future diplomatic action that Mr. Hoover should correct any such misapprehension.

Whether America can exert any influence upon European policy at this late date is somewhat doubtful. If she can, her best leverage consists of the debts. And it cannot be made too plain to Europe that we regard those debts as valid and binding.

Baptists To Move Offices From New York To Chicago

(China Press Correspondence)

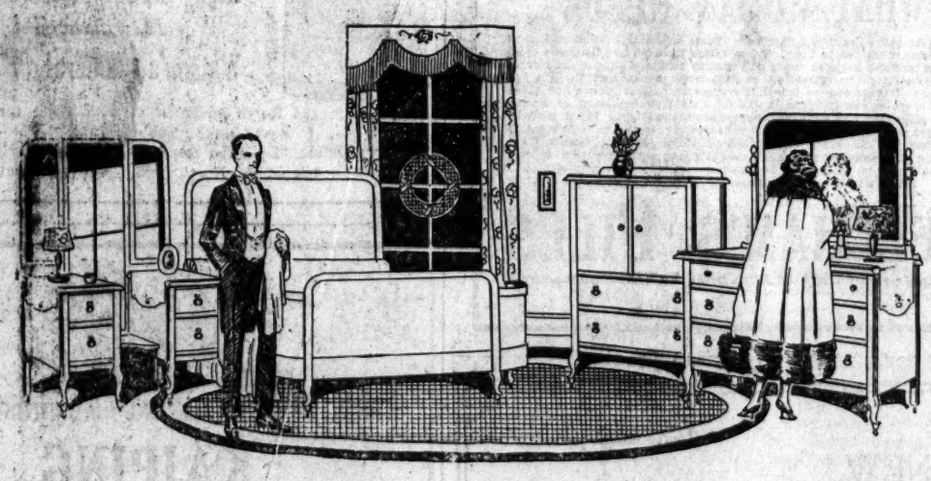
Chicago.—One of the most significant church events in Chicago history is the announcement made that the national headquarters of the Baptist denomination will be moved from New York to Chicago.

Negotiations which have been in progress for a month culminated recently in the decision of a joint committee representing New York and Chicago to take over the plant of the Immanuel Baptist Church at Twenty-third Street and Michigan Avenue, with its newly constructed front of offices and stores, and establish here the general boards of the church, including home and foreign missions, education, publication and the women's societies.

The entire plant, when the work under way has been completed, will be valued at $600,000, and the transfer to Chicago will mean the coming here of about forty families of the highest officials of the Baptist denomination.

Members of the joint committee representing Chicago who were present were the Rev. Benjamin Otto, the Rev. Johnston Myers, W. G. Brimson and John Nuven: New York was represented by the Rev. Charles L. White, Executive Secretary, and Samuel Bryant, Treasurer, of the Home Missionary Society. J. G. Eldson was the attorney who looked after the legal phases of the plan.

The New York headquarters of the Baptists are now at 256 Fifth Avenue, and it is understood that the annual rental is $100,000. Economy as well as efficiency, it is predicted, will be the result of the transfer to Chicago.



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BIRTH

GREENBERG: To Mr. and Mrs. L. Greenberg, at the Victoria Nursing Home, on January 5th, 1923, a daughter, Sarah. 55188 J.7

Today's Church Service

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10:30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon: Psalms 46, 47; Lessons: Isaiah xliv. 6-end, John i. 19-34; Parry in L.; Anthem: "The Blessed Babe," Walford Davies; Hymns 79, 76, 219; Preacher: the Rt. Rev. Bishop Molony. 11:45 a.m. Holy Communion. 3 p.m. Children's Service and Sunday School. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon: Psalm 27; Lessons; Isaiah viv, John iv. 1-42; Walmisley in D minor; Hymns 218, 175, 78, 220; Preacher; The Sub-Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—3 p.m. Holy Communion. 10:30 a.m. Matins and Sermon: Preacher, Rev. T. W. Hall, M. A. 8 p.m. Service for Sailors and Seamen; Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall M. A.

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8:15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, Sermon in English. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7:30 a.m.

Union Church, Shanghai.—11 a.m. Preacher: Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M. A.; Subject: "The fight with fate;" Te Deum; Anthem: "O Worship the Lord" (Smith); Hymns 10, 721, 404; 12 noon, Holy Communion. 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M. A. Subject: "Russia's contribution to Christianity;" Chant 51; Hymns 532, 414, 670.

All Saints' Church, 423 Rue Lafayette (corner of Rue Chapsal).—9:30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. C. F. McRae, B. D.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical) Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads.—The Services will be conducted as follows:—11 a.m. by Rev. C. E. Patton. 6 p.m. by Rev. L. W. Richardson, D. D.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund.—11 a.m. Subject: "God." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

Society of Friends (Quakers) Shanghai—Meeting for worship, 11 a.m. at No. 12 Jinkee Road, Second flat.

Gospel Meeting.—A gospel meeting is held every Sunday from 6:30 to 7:30 p.m., in the China Inland Mission Hall, 9 Woosung Road, kindly lent for the purpose. Bright congregational singing.

First Oriental Conference Red Cross Societies, Bangkok

Opening Statement By Sir Claude Hill

I AM quite sure that all the delegates here present would wish me to preface my remarks by an expression on behalf of all of us of our very deep appreciation of the hospitality which has been so generously extended to us by the authorities of Siam. Not only the Siamese Red Cross, but also the Government of His Majesty the King of Siam, have extended to us facilities which have made us feel the warmth of a very real welcome. Thanks to the exertions of the Siamese Red Cross the arrangements both for the safe arrival of the delegates and for their comfort here in Bangkok have been of the most perfect kind; and the hospitality of the Government and of the Royal Household are evidenced by the splendid and interesting program which has been devised for our instruction and delectation during our stay—all too brief I am sure we all feel—in the capital. I shall propose, at the appropriate time, that we place on the records of the Conference our sincere and grateful appreciation of all that has been done by Siam in the cause of the Red Cross Conference; and will merely add here my conviction that the admirable arrangements made will go a very long way to secure that the deliberations upon which we are about to enter shall not be barren of useful results.

Gentlemen, I had had it in mind to propose that some one other than myself should preside over this Conference. The Secretariat of the League, of which Mr. Bryson and I are the representatives here, felt that, since we were primarily responsible for the preparation of the material, and perhaps for organising the direction of the deliberations, of the meeting, it would be fitting that he and I should stand apart from the actual control of our discussions. You have wished it otherwise; and since, in my conception of the duties of the Paris Secretariat to National Societies, it is our main function to give effect to the wishes of the latter, I have bowed to your wishes. I will, therefore, attempt now, as succinctly as possible, to recapitulate the circumstances in which we are gathered here; to describe the policy which was adopted last March by the General Council of the League; and to indicate the lines upon which, pursuant to that policy, I suggest that we should proceed to a study of the problems which are before us on the agenda.

As to the circumstances which have led up to this gathering. While it is unnecessary that I should, to those assembled here, recapitulate the purposes which underlay the federation, effected in 1919, of the National Red Cross Societies of the World, I think I ought, in order to focus attention, briefly to summarise the events which led to the adoption of the resolution of last March which established the program of peacetime work for the Red Cross.

The purpose underlying the federation was, as expressed in one of the Articles of Association "the mitigation of suffering throughout the world." A Medical Conference, held at Cannes, indicated many directions in which there was unlimited scope for useful action; but it became the function of the Secretariat of the federation to discover in which direction national Red Cross Societies could most usefully operate to the desired end. It was essential of course to avoid interfering with, or overlapping, activities already functioning in the field of public health. It was almost more essential that the line of development should be such as would secure co-operation and support, both moral and material, of the governments.

After practical experiment and exhaustive discussion the proposals of the Secretariat of the Federated Societies were finally formulated in the "Secretariat Report" to the second Council General Meeting of which a copy is before you. That report recommended that the endeavor of National Societies in peace time should be concentrated upon the task of teaching the people how to keep well. Expressed thus, we might well be asked to abandon generalities and indicate what we meant in practice. We anticipated this criticism and outlined the methods which practical experience in many diverse countries had shown to be feasible and successful. The three methods adopted by the General Council were, as you know, direct popular health instruction, public health nursing and Junior Red Cross.

Now it was recognised by the Council General that, for the successful prosecution of the program of work thus adopted, frequent interchanges of view and of experience between the League Secretariat and National Societies, and between National Societies *inter se*, were essential, and we within your international Secretariat, have been impressed by the fact that such interchanges require, whenever and as frequently as possible, to be supplemented by personal contacts. The correctness of this conviction was formally endorsed in those Resolutions of the General Council which directed the holding of regional Conferences, commencing with this meeting in Bangkok, for the purpose of reviewing, expanding or adapting suitably to the needs and experience of the Orient, the program of peacetime Red Cross activities which was so enthusiastically adopted in general outline last March.

In regard to this gathering, and the subjects for deliberation, certain specific matters were indicated as requiring our special attention. Among such is the question whether, precisely for this important purpose of securing frequent and fruitful interchanges of view and experience, the Oriental Red Cross Societies see advantage in concerting arrangements, however tentative, for mutual consultation among themselves as to matters of special concern to their region of the world. Another subject which has been referred to us by the League of Nations is the opium problem, in respect of which this Conference is asked to advise whether the Red Cross organisation cannot apply its program of popular instruction towards the education of the people on the evils of the abuse of the drug. In the third place, we thought that this opportunity, unique of its kind, should be seized to secure the presence, help and advice of some of those experts who have been at work on problems of particular diseases indigenous in the Orient; as well as counsel of representatives of particular diseases indigenous in the Orient; as well as counsel of representatives of organisations who have already been in the field of popular health instruction in the East.

Finally, we from your Paris Secretariat, hope to place at your disposal information regarding methods for expanding and strengthening your Red Cross organisation and membership, and to learn in what further directions we can usefully assist.

We have, then, five categories of work immediately before us, namely;

(a) Consideration of the precise application of the peace time program of work to the Orient.

(b) Determination of the question whether regional intercommunication between Oriental societies cannot be facilitated and encouraged.

(c) Deliberation upon specific health problems in their relation to the Red Cross program, as for example opium.

(d) Discussion arising out of papers which will be read dealing with oriental disease problems, and

(e) Study of the results of experience already gained in the field of popular health instruction.

In addition to these, however, and conditioning all of them, are two problems which I believe you will agree it is of the first importance to consider; I refer to

(1) The problem of organising and developing Red Cross Societies in the East upon a basis of the widest practicable membership, and

(2) A consideration of the relations which should subsist between national Red Cross Societies on the one hand and governmental and non-official health and charitable agencies on the other.

It appears to me that these two problems should be considered and decided upon by this Conference before we can usefully get to work either upon the feasibility of the peace-time program, or upon the relationships between oriental Red Cross Societies. I propose then, if you approve, to take up first of all—and to take up together—the last two problems and I suggest that we should today deliberate upon them in plenary session. A brief memorandum has been prepared upon each point which will, I hope, be found of service in focussing and clarifying the discussion. It is not proposed that we should today adopt formal resolutions; since these will ultimately be conditioned by the papers, both technical and scientific, which will be read. Our general covering resolutions will, not improbably, have to be referred to the Drafting Committee at a later date.

In contradistinction to the dual problem just referred to, here are some quasitechnical Red Cross questions which I suggest it would be convenient that we should refer in the first instance to sub-Committees. In this category appear to me to be the questions of public health nursing and Junior Red Cross, and, although for different reasons, I think you will perhaps desire that the regional inter-communication question should also be referred to a sub-Committee with one representative of each country concerned.

Your decisions upon this question cannot fail to have an influence, more or less direct, upon the attitude of your Societies towards those diseases, special to the Orient, upon which we hope to hear papers read by delegates now present.

Here again, therefore, there is a measure of interdependence between items of the Agenda which will probably make it wise for us to follow the precedent which worked so successfully at Geneva last March. We there, at the very first session of the Conference, nominated a Drafting Committee, which met every afternoon or evening after the Conference meetings, and prepared a rough draft, in resolution form, of the sense of the Conference as indicated in discussion. That Committee should be a small one, and I suggest that Mr. Bryson, the Secretary of the Conference, might with advantage preside over it.

Of specific Red Cross problems in the field I am sure you will agree that the opium reference from the League of Nations should take the first place; but here again, before we enter upon the discussion in plenary session I will submit to you a proposal to appoint a select sub-Committee to report to us. We have valuable reports, as for example that from Japan, which form an addition to the voluminous material already available on the opium question, and the subject is one which requires special study and examination.

I am sure every one will agree that, with a program of work so extensive and varied as ours is, it will be well to frame our timetable in such a manner as to give us variety; and for this reason, in the Time Table which Mr. Bryson has prepared for your approval, we have endeavored to interpolate, on alternate days, a number of papers.

There is, however, one exception to this arrangement. I believe that the lecture (or lectures as we hope it will be) which Dr. Peter will give us on the subject of work which has actually been done in the field of popular Health Instruction in China will prove to be of such fundamental value as a guide to this Conference on the subject of the practical application, in the East of the Program of Work adopted last March, that a special and early time should be allotted to him and to the discussions on his lectures. Consequently we propose, if you agree, to give separate opportunities on certain days to the whole Conference to hear his observations

(Continued on Page 16)

"Correlativity

New Theory Of The Universe, And Origin Of Typhoons

BY TSE TSAN-TAI

(Note: The following from the pen of the well known Hongkong savant appeared in the South China Morning Post Dec. 28).

MANY attempts have been made in ancient and modern times to solve the riddle of the Universe, but without success.

Although the task is practically hopeless, still I might be excused for attempting to add a little knowledge to some of the questions connected with this entrancing and world-absorbing subject.

What wonders are produced by heat and cold!

We shall never understand how heat and cold, and matter, and life originated, and neither shall our puny intellects be able to fathom the depths of space or discover how this World and the Universe came into existence.

That is the secret of Almighty God, the Creator, and it shall always remain His secret. It is pure vanity for us mortals to attempt to solve this secret, and no mortal man shall ever succeed in doing so.

In my humble opinion the existence of this world of ours and the countless bodies of stellar space are due to heat and cold but how they took form and how this heat and cold originated is a mystery, which I leave to our scientists to unravel.

In the beginning, these cosmic bodies consisted of molten matter which gradually cooled, but how they got separated, and how they retain their allotted positions and spheres in space, is still a riddle. But. I venture to believe that they are kept in their relative positions and spheres by the heat of their bodies and the frigid cold of space. You may term this phenomena of heat and cold and its laws of attraction and repulsion Gravitational Correlativity; and by "gravitational correlativity," I do not mean Einstein's "Relativity," which is a theory that nobody appears to understand. According to Einstein the light rays of the sun should be curved, when observed from the surface of the rotating earth, and this is why the great astronomers of the world devoted so much attention to the recent eclipse of the sun.

Many photographs of this eclipse were taken in the attempt to prove or disprove the truth of Einstein's theory, and scientists are now anxiously awaiting the verdict.

The earth in its relation to the Cosmic Universe may be compared to the minutest speck of dust floating and revolving in the electric light or in the sun-light. Therefore, when a body like the earth is enveloped in light there is no question of rays in any "form" whatever. The earth and its shadow (night) is always enveloped in solar light, and this "etherial liquid" lights up the whole space of the solar system, and penetrates to the minutest hole conceivable. It is therefore difficult to recognise the truth of Einstein's theory in its application to light.

The earth is revolving in frigid space, and the cold of space is as intense as the cold of the North and South Polar Regions. It may be compared to a speck of atomic dust floating and revolving in the icy-cold air of a refrigerator. If it were not for the molten heat in the bowels of the earth, the world would be barren and waterless, and cold and dead as the moon. In time to come, after the heat of the earth has become exhausted and the water of the oceans dried up, this world of ours will undergo a similar transformation, and the frigid cold which surrounds the earth will gradually close in and envelop it in it's icy mantle of death.

Many scientists believe that the earth is surrounded by a "vacuum" or ether, but this cannot be true, as the heat of the sun would never be able to reach us, and the earth would be dead and cold.

The air as we ascend gets rarefied, but there is no such thing as a "vacuum" in space.

It is the frigid cold of space that gives the sky its color, and prevents the radium rays of the sun from burning and scorching the earth, and which cause the formation of vapour into clouds at certain fixed heights, resulting in rain, hail, and snow.

The earth as it exists to day is a natural electric battery enveloped in frigid cold, and galvanised into action by the generating heat-rays of the sun, and this is why the earth revolves and why it is enveloped by electric waves, which enable wireless messages to be sent to all parts of the world. This frigid cold accounts for the phenomena of attraction and repulsion, i.e. Gravitational Correlativity, which prevents objects from flying off the surface of the earth into space.

And, this is also the reason why Newton's apple fell to the ground.

But, the rotation of the earth will gradually slow down and cease, when the oceans are dried up, and when the internal heat of the earth becomes exhausted by eruptions and earthquakes.

All the atomic dust or nebulae, stars, planets and planetary systems of the Universe are so nicely correlated and bound together by the laws of heat and cold, that the least change in bodies or systems is instantaneously readjusted with the most mathematical precision, and thus the Universe with its "charges" and all that

(Continued on Page 15)

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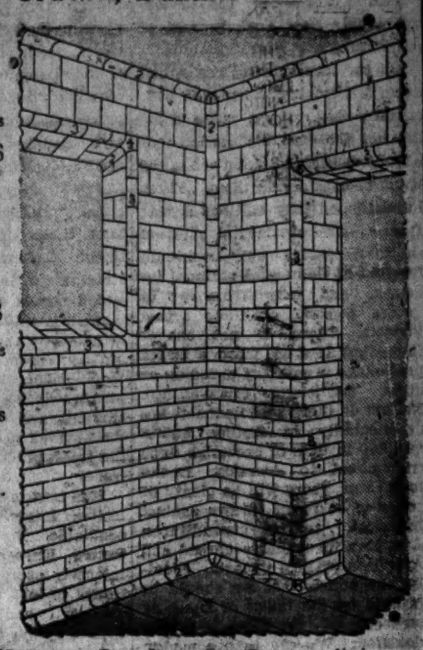

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A Sad Blow

By McNamara

CHIN CHIN

"THE PAGODA OF PIFFLE"

One Shanghai dumbbunny we know is reported to have lost his sweet patootie because he told her the truth too often. A man who tells a woman the truth all the time is a bore. A diplomat only tells the truth now and then to make his pleasant little fairy tales the more piquant.

• • •

Mr. Dink McGimple of Whewtopia, U. S. A. has just arrived in Shanghai to join forces in cheating the law of Nature that saith all men must earn their living by the sweat of their brow with his brother, John Apples McGimple. Mr. McGimple will feel at home in Shanghai because in Whewtopia he was never out of debt. When he left he owed everyone but the undertaker. He expects to make a fresh start in Shanghai and we welcome him to our midst fully confident he will live up to the expectations of the Royal Amalgamated Shroffs and Harriers Union.

• • •

MA JONGG SEZ:

"I hate to play mah-jongg with a bad loser almost as much as with a good winner."

• • •

"Just my luck," wailed Confucius. "Here I've just thot of a peach of an idea for The Bamboo Books and the stenog's gone off to tiffin."

• • •

Recently computed statistics say that 8,500,000 women are working in the United States. The percentage of those working some poor deluded male is not yet available.

• • •

REMARKABLE REMARKS

"Aristotle's 'not too much, not to little,' applies to fat."—Arthur Brisbane.

"Most men are like persimmons; they may respond a little to the sun of your smile—but it takes a touch of frost to make them sweet and tender."—Helen Rowland.

"At present we do not see definite indications, but none of us can tell whether we shall have war in five, ten or twenty years."—General Pershing.

"Women in America have far better opportunities in almost every phase of life, than they have in England. And they are keener, too."—Lady Rhondda.

"Young men think old men are fools; but old men know young men are fools."—George Chapman.

• • •

Last week, just after one little tad out in the French Concession had been enrolled for the ensuing term in the American School his father took occasion to ask him what they had done the first day.

"O, nothing but write on the score board," responded the precocious youth.

• • •

ON LIFE'S JOURNEY UPWARD

'Way up the rugged steep of life
In weary steps I climb;
Beyond where clouds with drooping heads
Lie, is the peak sublime.
From where I stand the vale of years
Looks strangely short and bare;
It seems as though but yesterday
My feet had trodden there.
Up all the way, o'er crags and glens,
The path's been wild and rough;
My limbs are smarting from the toil
I feel I've had enough.
There's many a jagged rock and patch
Of thorns I've stumbled o'er;
My journey's lain through mists and dark,—
I would it were no more!
But why should I repine, and be,
Like those dull clouds, depressed,
When just a few steps more, and I
Shall reach life's Everest?

T. J. S.
Peking.

• • •

Dear Larry: What's wrong with this sentence? "When asked to run down and shake the furnace, the husband arose with alacrity, and hastened down the cellar stair with a smile and a song on his lips."

Barney Google.

• • •

Nothing, Barney, except that it reminds us of the friend of the man who poked his nose through the jail bars and sed: "But they can't put you in jail for this." "No," says the bird on the inside looking out, "but they have!"

• • •

As the Philadelphia Public Ledger says, John D. Rockefeller's favoring an eight-hour day probably means 8 hours sleep, 8 hours work and 8 hours stepping on the gas.

• • •

The Academy Of Immortals

Dear Larry: May I suggest that you reserve either the wrestler's or the caveman's niche in the Academy for A. Choke of 23 Minghong Road? I'm quite satisfied in my own mind that Mr. Choke will be able to maintain his grip on his honors.

—Powderpuff.

• • •

On our own part we nominate Hoo Koo, 38 Rue du Lieutenant Petiot, to give the official owl signal for admittance to secret sessions of the Academy.

• • •

As the Princeton Tiger so aptly exuberates the w.k. Mr. Shakespeare was not a broker but he has furnished a lot of stock quotations.

• • •

The statistics from England concerning an increase in divorce merely indicate that some people don't get married at all and some people get married too much.

• • •

Yes, Little Garlic-san, in recalling an old love-affair a man always vividly remembers his own emotions and dreams—and forgets the girl's name, and the color of her eyes.

:: "Correlativity" ::

(Continued from Page 14)

it contains and consists of, is eternal and everlasting.

Having roughly expounded my theory of the Universe, we now come to the origin of typhoons.

ORIGIN TYPHOONS

Quite recently there appeared in the China Express and Telegraph (London) an article under the heading "Forewarnings of Typhoon" by a scientist named Clements.

In this article Mr. Clements expounds the theory that the moon and sun, especially the former, have great influence on earthquakes, eruptions and storms, and he attempts to prove by "degrees" and "angles" that the recent destructive Swatow typhoon and tidal wave were caused by the united pull of the sun and moon!

I find that his theory of "degress" and "angles" is quite as confusing and bewildering as Einstein's theory of "Relativity."

If, as he says, typhoons are due to the pull of the sun and moon, why are these terrible storms reserved for the China Sea, and why don't they have them in Europe and Australia?

Why do these storms originate in the Pacific Ocean, and why do they invariably travel towards the China Coast?

Why don't they travel south towards Australia and towards the shores of America?

Having suffered losses through typhoons in the past, the cause and place of origin of these peculiar storms has always kept me thinking.

It was during my research work, when investigating upheavals and subsidences and deep-sea soundings in connection with the Bible record of "The Deluge," that I discovered that a vast Continent lies under the waves of the Pacific Ocean. This vast continent extended from China to Easter Island, and its existence is proved by the Prehistoric monuments—stone statues, and stone buildings—which exist on several widely separated island groups, the great fresh-water lagoons or atolls (craters of extinct volcanoes), and by 37,000,000 square miles of red volcanic mud at the bottom of the ocean.

The existence of this submerged continent is also proved by the recent subsidence and disappearance of Easter Island together with its prehistoric (antediluvian) gigantic stone statues, buildings, and hieroglyphic carvings. (For full particulars, see my books and supplementary pamphlets, published by Messrs. Kelly and Walsh Ltd.). The subterranean and submarine heat is continually rising to the surface of the Ocean from this vast submerged volcanic area; and in summer, when the two hot airs ("subterranean" and "solar") commingle and meet the cold currents of air which rush in from the frigid regions of space to fill the vacuum, a whirlwind is created, which begins to move and gains in impetus as it travels in a north or north-westerly direction against the rotating earth, and towards the coast of the Asiatic continent.

Such is the origin and cause of these dreaded storms of the China Sea, and as a remedy I suggest that meteorological and wireless stations be erected on all the important island groups of the Pacific, viz.: Ladrone Is., Pelew Is., Caroline Is., Marshall Is., Solomon Is., Gilbert Is., Fiji Is., Navigators Is., Low Archipelago, Marquesas Is., Sandwich Is., and also the island of Santo Domingo de Basco and Pratas Island as recommended by Father Algue, the famous meteorologist of Manila, and that these stations be placed in wireless communication with the Observatories at Manila, Siccawei, and Hongkong.

Warnings could then be collected and despatched to Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Saigon, Shanghai and Japan, whereby timely warning could be given to the shipping in these ports and on the high seas, meaning the saving of thousands of precious lives, and property and valuable cargoes worth millions.

This theory of the origin of typhoons has already been mentioned in the Chinese translation of my book "The Creation etc," published in the year 1917.

Bobbie And His Pa

BY WILLIAM F. KIRK

Our teecher was telling us in skool that eech of us shud grow up and learn to saiv our munny, so we wud nevver have to borrow no Doe. Neether a borrower or a Lender bee, sed our teecher; she sed that is what Mister Shakespeer sed.

So Itoald Pa what teecher sed and Pa sed that was good advice. I will tell you just what yure teecher toald you, sed Pa. Eech tub shud lern to stand on its own bottom, sed Pa, and eech kid shud lern to support hisself and put sum munny in the bank eech month, sed Pa. That is the way to go along, sed Pa.

But if I git married, I asked Pa, will it be O.K. for me to lend sum Doe to my wife wen she wants to borrow sum, I sede

That will be different, sed Pa., Every perfeck gent shud be willing to lend a few beens to his wife, sed Pa. When a gent gits married, sed Pa, he expects to lend his wife a littel Mazuny, sed Pa. It is part of the game, sed Pa.

I fail to see ware you shud call it lending, sed Ma. A wife shudent ought to have to borrow munny, sed Ma. Part of everything the men orn shud be the propperty of the wifes, sed Ma. Think how much a lot of gurls gives up, butiful hoams and reefined surroundings, sed Ma, to go and live with sum old Ruff Neck, sed Ma. Is it any wonder that a wife expecks part of the fambly income, sed Ma.

Have I ever sed anything cross wen you asker me for Doe, sed Pa.

No, deerest, sed Ma, you have been awful kind and generus to me, sed Ma, but I know lots of ladies that has to ask thare husbands for Doe, sed Ma, the saim as a crimminal asks the Judge for mercy, sed Ma.

I aint that kind of sport, am I, sed Pa.

No deerest, sed Ma, but thare is many men that has a way of maiking thare wifes feel small wen thay went sum munny for sumthing. Thay hand out the munny the way I wud hand a pie crust to a tramp, sed Ma.

But I aint that way, am I, sed Pa.

No, dearest, sed Ma.

And you will forgive me for saying what I did about a husband lending munny to his wife, won't you, sed Pa.

Yes, sed Ma. I will forgive you if you will lend me seventy dollars, sed Ma.

You are putting the boc on me kind of strong, sed Pa, but here is the seventy. Who started this talk about munny, sed Pa.

I did, I sed. But I doant want no seventy dollars, I sed. All I want is a dime, 10 cents, I sed.

I guess wen a man is married and has a fambly it talks lots of Doe to keap things O. K.

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First Oriental Conference Red Cross Societies, Bangkok

(Continued from Page 14)

and to discuss what he is kind enough to tell us of his unique experiences in China.

So much for the arrangements which we suggest. On behalf of the League of Red Cross Societies I ask your indulgence while I say a few words, firstly as to the representation of various Societies and workers whom we are fortunate to have here today, and, secondly, in regard to the momentous nature of our task.

I know you will all echo the welcome which I hereby extend to Mr. Schlemmer, Delegate General of the International Committee of the Red Cross of Geneva. His presence, as you will have surmised, is significant of the complete unity and unanimity of the International Red Cross; and you will all be glad to hear that, while we have the testimony of his presence here to that complete understanding which now pervades your International Federation and the Committee in Geneva, we are at this moment, in Paris and Geneva, deliberating in the most friendly spirit the question of an organic fusion of the two bodies with a view to banishing the formal dualism which has inevitably led to a misconception of the situation by those not in close touch with our headquarters.

A very warm welcome greets Dr. Barnes; and it is a great gratification to me personally to be able to tell you that that very business-like and practical organisation, the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, whose Directors I was able to see in New York recently, cordially welcomes and approves of the peace-time program of work as laid down by the General Council. I know that, in what Dr. Barnes will tell us, we shall have a peculiar interest, and I am not without hope that, in the elaboration of our work here it may be found that there are points of contact and co-operation between the great foundation which he represents here and the national Red Cross Society of Siam.

I have already referred to Dr. W. W. Peter. All of us know of his work—his magnificent work—in China. We, in Paris, were specially anxious to secure his presence here, since we believe that he, better than any living man, could give us that advice, based on practical knowledge and experience, which will be a guarantee to the world that the resolutions in the domain of popular health instruction which may be arrived at here, far from being vague theory, can be carried into practical effect.

As to the delegations themselves I think we are particularly fortunate. That from Japan is under the direction of my colleague and friend on the Board of Governors, Professor Ninagawa, whose knowledge of the policy of the League will give weight to his counsels here. His appointment as your Vice-President has been, I need hardly say, particularly welcome. The visit of myself and Mr. Bryson to Japan on the way here confirmed us in the conviction that, in her Red Cross Society, with its highly influential organisation and widespread membership, the Orient has a unit whose potentiality for usefulness within her own territory and for help outside in the way of example is practically unlimited.

Our stay in China was all too brief; but the fact that the Chinese Red Cross is represented here today by so eminent and distinguished a personality as its Vice-President, His Excellency Mr. Yang Tcheng, is an omen full of encouragement for the future. What is needed everywhere is homogeneous organisation, co-operative effort and the countenance of the established authorities, and to secure this every possible influence will be needed.

Though Major Norman White comes here from the League of Nations he, jointly with Captain Bhandari, represents the Indian Red Cross, and since Major Norman White was for many years the expert in Indian sanitation and hygiene, his presence is specially valuable.

At the risk of detaining you a few minutes longer from the work before you, I hope you will permit me to offer a few observations of a general character as to the spirit in which we should approach our problems. This is primarily a Red Cross Conference. But the Red Cross has, by its decisions in March last, embarked upon a new campaign—a campaign without precedent in the wrold's history. It has had the courage to undertake the task of spreading the knowledge of personal hygiene, of bringing together representatives of all national societies for conference upon the world's needs in the field of public health, of making available, the world over, through the medium of national societies, all the experience gained in methods of popular health instruction. Underlying this purpose, in itself significant of the spirit which animated the founders of the Red Cross movement, is the hope that the methods adopted, by bringing together in consultation representatives of all the civilised races, may be a factor in dissipating mutual misunderstandings and in establishing that spirit of brotherhood which can only be based firmly upon a foundation of common endeavor in humanity's behalf.

As I said in my report to the General Council, it has to be recognised by participants in any world movement that all cannot profit to the same degree, and that there must be greater contribution by those in the van of progress and prosperity for the benefit of those in less favorable circumstances. But that condition of affairs is of the very essence of the spirit of the Red Cross—whose motto is "SERVICE." Here in the Orient, where it seems to me that the need for the practical application of our new program of work is a more crying need than almost anywhere, there is, as elsewhere, inequality of opportunity for service; and I would urge that those whose opportunities are greatest should regard that fact as their greatest privilege and seize them.

And I believe I see signs that this spirit of service in the East, as in the West, is going to transcend the limitations of the national boundary. You all know, for in almost every country represented here you have ocular demonstration of it, the example which is being set by America in the extra-national field. She has known how to utilise her preeminent prosperity in part for the service of humanity regardless of nationality, race or creed. The federation of the world's Red Cross Societies, and the possibility of our presence here today has been the result of this knowledge. All the more fortunately situated countries have their obligations in this field; and those of us who attended the meeting of the General Council last March were encouraged to believe that that spirit animated many.

Sporadic charity, substantive disaster relief, are relatively easy both to inaugurate and to carry through. There is the immediate emotional appeal to which it is so easy to secure a response. Here in the East the spirit of charity, and of benevolence, is perhaps even more widespread than elsewhere in the world. But it is entirely individualistic and unorganised. And yet, if only people could be brought to realise it, such sporadic charity and relief—admirable, of course, when an emergency arises—are fraught with extravagance and waste. Such charity may relieve, from time to time, a microscopic fraction of the suffering and want created by avoidable sickness; how much better and more effective to organise ourselves so as to go to the root of the trouble and to teach people how to avoid that sickness.

I referred a little while ago—and you will be asked to deliberate upon—the relations of our movement with governmental health agencies. It would be quite legitimate to ask whether the organisation of a system of popular health instruction is not properly the function of the State. It is; but even in the most prosperous and advanced countries in the world it is only here and there—in this or that locality—that the State is in a position to discharge this obligation. Where it has been possible, the most instructive results have ensued. For example, in a portion of the city of Toronto, where the Municipal Health Office has been enabled to undertake this work through the agency of public health nurses, the vital statistics and the condition of municipal life, show such splendid results that Toronto occupies the proud eminence of the healthiest municipal area on the American continent. Unfortunately, in 99 percent of the countries of the world, state and municipal health administration is unable as yet to assume this role. Nor has any other agency come forward to fill the breach. We may therefore, be quite certain that, from the moment when a given national Society gets to work, in a practical way, upon one or more features of our instructional program, the governmental or municipal authorities, wherever these are organised and functioning, will give the most hearty welcome and support.

I do not want to anticipate your deliberations upon the best means for developing and strengthening the organisation of Red Cross Societies in the Orient, or upon the questions whether, and if so how, the methods of instruction in hygiene, adopted by the General Council, can best be applied in practice in the Orient. Those are questions to which your International Secretariat hopes to find the answer as the result of our discussions here. What I beg leave to do here is to indicate the weight of responsibility which falls upon us, and the magnitude of the opportunity which is offered. Since, as I have already suggested, it is one of the great ambitions of those imbued with the Red Cross spirit, that we, one and all, should aim at a policy and program which may ultimately reconcile misunderstandings and weld all civilised humanity into one comprehensive brotherhood, we must approach all questions before us not in the spirit of individual nationalities and individual interests, but from the point of view of humanity. In reducing our program to practice, actual national and regional conditions must, of course, be taken into account. The fact that we are here in Bangkok, discussing Oriental conditions, is evidence that the Council General of the Federated Societies appreciates this. But do not let us approach the difficult problems in a national, or sectional spirit. If we can only find a general plan or devise a scheme of foundation upon which to build a structure designed to enlighten the people; a plan which will be in harmony with the work of other agencies in the field; and one which it will be the self interest of all civilised governments to support and develop; then we shall feel that we have done something to "further the general deed of man."

RECEIPTS FROM FEDERAL TAXES OFF ONE-THIRD

Collections Of $3,200,000,000 Against $4,600,000,000 In Previous Year

(China Press Correspondence)

Washington.—Federal tax collections during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, fell off almost $1,400,000,000, or 30 percent as compared with the previous years, according to the annual report of the internal revenue bureau issued recently by Commissioner Blair. Income and profits taxes collected during the year showed a decrease of $1,141,000,000, or 35 percent.

Total tax collections for the year aggregated $3,197,451,083, compared with $4,395,375,061 for 1921, while income and profits taxes for 1922 amounted to $2,086,918,464, against $3,228,137,673 the previous year.

Miscellaneous collections arising from taxation other than that on incomes and profits amounted to $1,110,532,618 for 1922, a decrease of $236,686,770, or 19 percent. This slump, Blair declared, was accounted for mostly by the repeal or reduction in rates of various taxes provided for in the revenue act of 1921, effective January 1, 1922.

The net expenditure for collecting taxes for 1922 was $34,286,651 which was equivalent to $1.07 for each $100 collected, as compared with 72 cents for each $100 the previous year.

COLLECTION MORE COSTLY

"The difference in the relative cost of collection for the fiscal year 1921 and 1922," Blair said, "is due mainly to the large reduction in the revenues of 1922 incident to the shrinkage in business and incomes, the repeal of certain miscellaneous war taxes and various provisions of the law such as the amortisation of war-time facilities and the increase in individual exemptions contained in the revenue act of 1921, with the consequent reduction in the income tax liability of corporations and individuals."

Of the various revenues, tobacco and fermented liquor taxes only showed increase over 1921. Collections other than income and profits taxes for 1922, as compared with the preceding fiscal year were:

Distilled spirits, including wines, $45,563,000, against $32,598,000; fermented liquors $46,000 against $25,000; tobacco manufactures $270,759,000, against $255,219,000; oleomargarine $2,121,000, against $2,936,000; capital stock tax, including other special taxes $90,544,000, against $91,281,000; miscellaneous, including war excise taxes since 1917, $686,881,000, against $914,227,000; sales of internal revenue stamps by postmasters $14,616,000, against $20,880,000.

GAINS BY TAX AUDIT

Approximately 1,250,000 income tax returns are received in Washington annually, Blair reported. During the last fiscal year 954,731 income and excess profits returns were audited, of which 717,879 were individual and partnership returns and 236,852 were corporation returns. On audit without field examination, $22,736,000 additional tax was assessed on individual and partnership returns and $56,943,000 on corporation returns. Revenue agents' reports on 24,868 individual and partnership returns were reviewed in Washington during the year and $28,885,000 in additional tax assessed, while review of 14,033 corporation reports resulted in an additional assessment of $78,717,000.

Of 167,405 claims adjusted during the year, a total of 139,631 claims involving $182,371,000 were allowed and 27,774 involving $150,107,000 were rejected.

A complete reorganisation of the activities of the prohibition unit was effected during the year, resulting in greater efficiency and expedition in the handling of work, Blair reported. A total of 2,046 cases covering violations of the prohibition laws was reported by the new force of general agents, and taxes amounting to $19,716,000 were reported for assessment.

Production of alcohol during the year aggregated 79,906,000 gallons, a decrease of 5,000,000 gallons, while withdrawals of distilled spirits other than alcohol from bonded warehouses aggregated 2,724,000 gallons, a decrease of 6,000,000 gallons.

Summary of the income and profits tax receipts during the year by states showed New York far in the lead in amount with Pennsylvania second and Illinois third.

Interurban Airplane System Italian Plan

(China Press Service)

Rome, Jan. 3,—The Italian authorities are considering a scheme to link up the principal cities of Italy by air.

Big two-deck planes will be used if the scheme takes shape and comes into effect.

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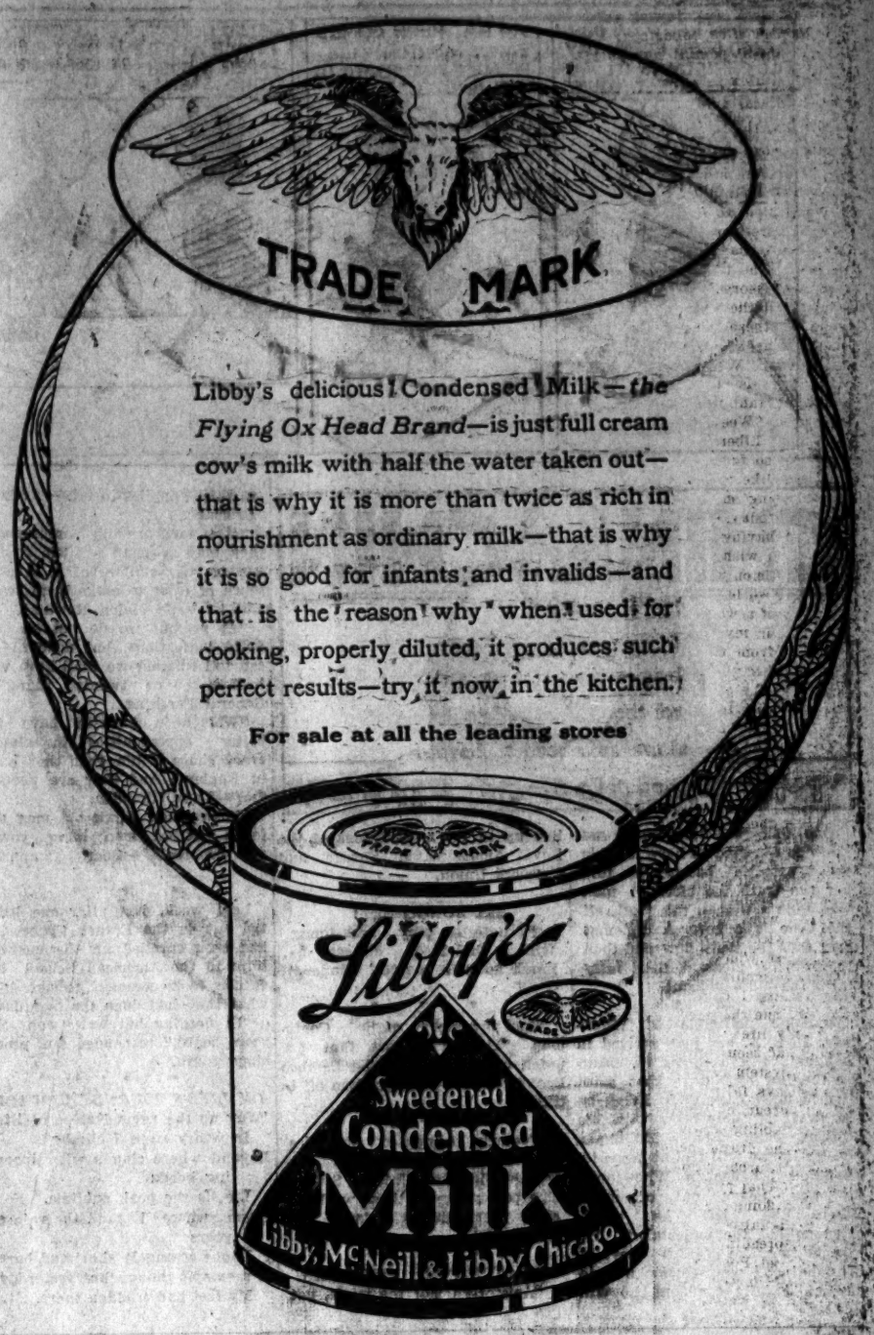

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H. G. Wells' Vision Of A Worse World

(Manchester Guardian)

I don't think I can make an ordinary political speech at all. I am, to tell you the truth, very badly informed about the details of the present political situation. I do not know how many parties there are in opposition to the Labor party today. There were three—or was it four?—yesterday, and there may be two or one tomorrow. I did not read Lord George's last speech, and so upon all the subtle and varying issues of these personal controversies that are going on I have been silent. What I would like to talk about is something rather more important than the issues between the "Wee Frees" and the "National" Liberals and Conservatives and so forth.

I would like to talk to you about what is going on in Europe and in the world today. Prof. Weiss spoke about my having a vision of a better world. I wish I had, but at present the vision that I see before me in the world is not of a better world but of a worse one. I have a conviction in my bones that things are going from bad to worse in Europe and in the world generally, and that at the present time we are only beginning to realise the extraordinary gravity of the state of the world's affairs.

Just a year ago I made a speech to the Labor party in New York, and I said then what I am saying now: that the system under which we have grown up, the system we call modern civilisation, is heading very rapidly downhill toward disaster, and people living as we do, in habit, wont, and use, are not realising with any strength of conviction just what that downward movement amounts to.

A year ago I called attention to what is to me the most astonishing fact in my life: the fact that in Russia I had seen, visibly, a modern civilised system broken down. I saw railways falling out of use. I saw a great city visibly dying houses tumbling down, roads falling into the drains below, all the methods of urban transport going out of use. That process of collapse which was going on in Russia, last year, had already spread—was visibly spreading—into Austria, Hungary and Poland. I said it would come farther and farther west—that it was an urgent matter. Today you can see the process of collapse laying its hands upon Germany; you can see Germany on the very verge of following Russia along the same path of disorder and decay.

CURRENCY COLLAPSE

The outward and visible sign of this creeping death of our modern civilisation is the collapse of the currency system. The ruble went, the Austrian krone went, and now the mark has gone. I ask you to consider just what the disappearance of any sort of trustworthy coin—any coin which means the same thing from one week end to another—means in a modern civilised system.

It means that at the end of a week, if you have a factory, the men have to be paid wages which may be a huge disappointment, which may not mean enough food or other necessaries, and not what the men have worked for. It means that you cannot run a railway system if you cannot change a fixed price for tickets, that you cannot work any of the big and complicated machinery of our modern civilisation unless you have a workable currency to do it with. And currency is breaking down. That will mean not the very gradual but the comparatively rapid death of transport, of industrial organisation, the death of all that we know as town life. It means a reversion. Russia has reverted. In the great bulk of Russia there is just Moscow and a few dying towns. The great bulk of Russia is a peasant country. The only people who are eating today in Russia are the peasants.

The same thing is happening in the more distressed portions of Austria and Hungary. It is going to happen in Germany. In place of a modern civilisation those countries are reverting to a peasant order. And it is now creeping westward. I call your attention to the fact that the franc is beginning to die. It is going down beyond 60 to the pound. The French government is hopelessly insolvent. Its chief remedy at the present crisis is to build battleships and submarines and that won't help at all. The lira in Italy is sagging, too. The same process, the process of reversion of things in which the ordinary life was a peasant life, is going on in all those countries.

You may say that is rather a jolly state of things, that town life has always been detestable, and that this means a simpler existence. I won't argue about that now. But a country which can carry 60 or 70 millions of people on a modern industrial organisation cannot carry more than 10, or at the utmost 12,000,000, if you are going to have it as a peasant state.

In Russia and over the whole of eastern Europe and now in Germany you are faced with the fact that those countries have superfluous millions; that in the towns, in their industrial life, there are millions of people not wanted. What is to become of them? They cannot emigrate. The world is filled up. Countries like America and Australia are closing their doors to superfluous Europeans. Those people, unless this process of decay in currency and credit is arrested, have got to die. In Russia they are dying.

DEBTS TO BE GOT RID OF

That is the shadow that is spreading over Europe and has been spreading steadily year by year westward. Now, are we going to escape? British imperialists may say "Hurray, this is very jolly, all these foreigners dying out," and explain that the empire is self-sufficient. That is nonsense. Europe has been our largest market. We have 45 millions of people in this island, and the greater portion are urbanised people. Such an urban population cannot turn over to agriculture if you wanted it to turn to agriculture, and if Europe sinks we, too, shall be faced—though I am not sure whether we are not already faced—with the problem of our superfluous millions.

These are the dominant facts for any political discussion at the present time. We must ask what has produced this disastrous decay? What is it that is pressing down Europe to the beginning of a new dark ages? In answer to that we may take the prominent elements. These are, to begin with, the enormous shock and the great waste of the war. The war ended in 1918, and most people believed that the process of recuperation would begin straight away. Why didn't it begin at once?

It seems to me that the essence of the situation of 1918-19 was that the economic structure of Europe is one system, and that it has suffered enormous stress and could only be dealt with as one system and that if a miracle had happened, if the people had been able to forget national prejudices and diplomatic traditions, if they could have realised the enormous danger, they might have got together then and worked out the whole problem as one. They did nothing of the sort. Each country's representative, with long years of national rivalry, did "the best for his own country," as he thought, from the point of view of national and imperial problems. The consequence has been a steadily developing process of failure throughout Europe.

Before all other things, before even we begin to think of what people call domestic problems, we have to think of the supreme problem, the international problem, the problem of getting the control of things in the world together under some sort of common control.

That, I take it, is the first and the supreme thing in politics; and then, when we have done that, we have to face what is at the root of all these currency disorganisations and all this breakdown of what people call the capitalist credit system under which we have been born and brought up; and that is this. During the enormous stresses of the war there was created a burden of debt upon the world which is preposterous and impossible. When you have a man fighting for his life, and you offer him a weapon which he thinks will save his life, and you say, "Before you have it you must write me a check for, say, a million pounds," he will write you the check though he may not have a half-penny in the bank.

What happend during the war was something very much in that nature. There was an urgent need for supplies at any cost, and every country in the most reckless way ran up its obligations until now you have such a load of debt upon the world, such a complicated system of debts charged up between one state and another, that there is no getting clear unless you have something in the nature of repudiation of debt. Somehow that load of debt has to be got rid of.

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How Red Is The Senate?

With Senator La Follette organising what might be called the cedar bloc in the Senate, composed of the merry lads who don't give a damn. Shipstead, Frazier, Brookhart and Ladd, with Capper and Norris to come up when needed, and the triumphant agricultural bloc adding a militant labor bloc to its personnel and possibly a dry bloc to its cortege, we are approaching in our Senate something like European political conditions. These parliaments and assemblies are made up of small groups that unite to form either pestiferous minorities or ruthless majorities. Over this group of American radicals in the Senate is another and larger group of ulta-liberals or progressives, men of the Borah and Johnson type. Howell, of Nebraska, ex-Bullmooser, who comes to the Senate with a Republican nomination and Non-partisan League support, will likely follow Borah rather than La Follette, and as next Election Day draws near Senator McCormick, who once bolted the Republican party with Roosevelt, may revert to type and get behind Johnson and Borah. Senator Cummins is veering leftward again, and in all a baker's dozen of liberal Republicans may be found who will make it hard for the Republican majority to keep from flushing a becoming pink.

Among the new Democrats Senators Ferris and Ralston, of Michigan and Indiana, will get about as far forward as Borah and Johnson. Senators Wheeler, of Montana; Stephens, of Mississippi, and Neely, of West Virginia, will be just Democrats, as Fess and Jones, of Washington, are just Republicans. Edwards, of New Jersey, will be reactionary, and Bruce, of Maryland, will be conservative. Bayard is unknown, but is more than likely to be nondescript.

So there is the new group in the Senate. But this fact must not be forgotten—that thirty of the thirty-six in the new Senate, Repblican or Democrat, are there because they denounced Newberryism and relinquished all its elected. It the most radical body ever in America. Watch it works. That will put a hectic sizzle.—William Allen White in tint upon the Senate that makes The New York Tribune.

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It seems almost paradoxical, but gasoline—the only commercially successful fuel for automobile engines is composed of hydrogen and carbon, that arch-enemy of motor efficiency. For it has been determined that only compounds like hydrogen-carbon compounds which come from petroleum possess the characteristics of quick, clean, simple combustion so essential to the correct operation of an automobile engine.

When crude oil is placed in a still and heat applied the first vapors given off are, when condensed, highly-inflammable compounds such as benzine, naphtha and the like. As the distilling process goes on the vapors condense into heavier and heavier compounds until we get kerosene, and, finally, heavy lubricants.

The light, volatile compounds that distill off first are not satisfactory for motor fuel—neither are the heavy ones that form kerosene. But the middle range of compounds do produce the desired results when burned in an automobile motor. A liquid composed of these compounds is commercially termed gasoline.

Years of searching experiment have resulted in establishing beyond question that good gasoline must possess a combination of these qualities.

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3. HEAT VALUE. Heat produces power and hence, other factors being equal, the more heat units (measured in British thermal units) there are in a gasoline the more power it will develop.
4. CORRECT REFINEMENT. Only careful skillful refining can produce clean gasoline possessing the proper volatility, heat power and range, or ability to operate correctly under varying conditions of atmosphere, motor adjustment and load.

Refiners test gasoline for these essential qualities by the "boiling point" standard. The "boiling point" of gasoline is that temperature on the Fahrenheit thermometer at which it will "boil" or go off in the form of vapor.

Good gasoline must have a low initial "boiling point" in order to vaporize quick starts. It must have a series of gradually rising "boiling points" that it may burn up speedily and provide smooth acceleration. And it must have a relative proportion of higher "boiling points" so as to produce great heat and provide full power and mileage.

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Japanese And American Citizenship

November 13 was an unlucky day for the Nipponese who like the climate, opportunities, and other good things to be found in the United States, for on that date the United States Supreme Court decided that Japanese cannot be naturalised in the United States and cannot become citizens of this country. The reason, set forth in two opinions handed down by Justice Sutherland, is that Japanese people are not of the "white" or Caucasian race, and therefore are not entitled to citizenship. The new ruling, it is said, will affect not only Japanese aliens in this country, but also all Japanese who by reason of Army or Navy service with American forces during the World War were granted citizenship papers. "This is indeed a staggering blow," admits the Japanese editor of the Salt Lake City Rocky Mountain Times, one of the score or more Nipponese papers published in this country which were asked by The Digest to send in their opinion of the Supreme Court ruling by telegraph.

In the Supreme Court opinion, Mr. Justice Sutherland was careful to point out, "there is not implied any suggestion of individual unworthiness or racial inferiority. These considerations are in no manner involved." Continued the Justice in this, his first opinion delivered from the Supreme bench:

"In all of the naturalisation acts from 1790 to 1906, the privilege of naturalisation was confined to white persons (with the addition in 1870 of those of African nativity and descent), although the exact wording of the various statutes was not always the same. The Federal and State courts, in an almost unbroken line, have held that the words 'white person' were meant to indicate only a person of what is popularly known as the Caucasian race. With the conclusion reached in these several decisions we see no reason to differ.

"It is urged that we should give to this phrase ('free white persons') the meaning which it had in the minds of its original framers in 1790, and that it was employed by them for the sole purpose of excluding the black or African race and the Indians then inhabiting this country. It may be true that these two races were alone thought of as being excluded, but to say that they were the only ones within the intent of the statute would be to ignore the affirmative form of the legislation. The provision is not that negroes and Indians shall be excluded, but it is, in effect, that only free white persons shall be included. The intention was to confer the privilege of citizenship upon that class of persons whom the fathers knew as white, and to deny it to all who could not be so classified."

In the opinion of the Buffalo Express, the law which the Supreme Court has interpreted as barring Japanese "is unjust and the principle which it embodies is unsound." "Either Japanese immigration should be definitely prohibited, and naturalisation along with it, or permission to settle here should be accompanied by the right to become a citizen," believes the Norfolk Virginian Pilot, for, says the Syracuse Herald:

"While the decision of the Supreme Court is unquestionably sound as an affirmation of the intent of Congress, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that Japan has substantial ground for resenting the discrimination thus emphasised."

While the Japanese press in the United States cannot be said to be of one opinion regarding the Supreme Court ruling, there is no hint of resentment such as The Herald suggests. In fact, the Japanese Los Angeles Daily News says it is "glad that the question which has been annoying the Japanese for eight years has been solved, though against us." Japan, this paper reminds us, "extends the naturalisation privilege to all the nations on the equal basis, and therefore it is nothing but proper to say that the same privilege ought to be allowed to the Japanese in this country, if they swear loyalty to this country." Continues this Japanese daily translating its editorial into our language:

"We have a long history and brilliant civilisation that comes second to none. We have an ideal and ambition to contribute to the world the Oriental Civilisation, without which the world is one-sided. It is to this country that we regret. America stands for the melting-pot of the world. How can we come to better understanding without being given the equal opportunity and fair treatment. If America wish true and sincere friendship, she ought to amend the present naturalisation law."

This is likewise the plea of the Japanese Great Northern Daily News, of Seattle, which reminds us that President Roosevelt once proposed in a message to Congress that Japanese be naturalised. Still another Seattle paper, the Japanese North American Times, which translates its editorial in reply to our telegram, and expresses the opinion that "if you quote it in your paper, that would be quite a piece of luck for us," says:

"It would (it seems to us) be natural and right to decide that the Japanese, who are not pure Mongolians and who are one of civilised nations, can naturalise in the country."

The Rocky Mountain Times, of Salt Lake City, another Japanese publication, also regrets the Supreme Court decision, for—

"we are compelled by that very decision to remain a separate and distinct community and race amidst American society, unable to co-operate efficiently with others. However, we must bear in mind the fact that the verdict handed down by Justice Sutherland did not shut the gate of citizenship by way of cultural qualifications. Herein lies our hope."

We find, however, lined up behind the Supreme Court, and therefore arrayed against the naturalisation of Japanese, dozens of America's representative newspapers. The case against the "little brown men" is thus put by the St. Louis Star: "The law which prevents the naturalisation of Japanese is plainly intended to exclude the Japanese because they are racially unassimilable and their presence creates economic difficulties." And "neither the Tokio Government nor intelligent Japanese opinion can find anything to resent in the Supreme Court ruling," thinks the Chicago Daily News. In fact, adds the Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch, "the Japanese Government could hardly have been unprepared for such a decision,' and these opinions are echoed by the Pittsburgh Sun, Cleveland News, Louisville Courier-Journal, Detroit News, Memphis Commercial Appeal, Philadelphia Bulletin, and Newark News. Says the Newark paper:

"Japan has no cause to feel aggrieved over this decision. The United States has a right, as has Japan, to decide for herself the qualifications for citizenship. On international questions affecting both nations, we have admitted Japan's greatness and her right to be consulted. On internal affairs we hold, and hold properly, that no one has the right to interfere with our decisions."

"An American cannot become a naturalised subject of the Emperor of Japan," points out the Wichita Eagle, and the Kansas City Journal further informs us that—

"Even if the United States did consent to naturalise Japanese, its action would not be recognised by the Japanese Government, which insists rigidly that every Japanese, no matter where his parents were born, and no matter what country might have conferred citizenship upon him, is a Japanese citizen and must perform his duties as such."

When such hostile comment is found through the East, the Central West, and the South, we may expect still more scathing editorials from the Pacific Coast, where the Japanese are held to be a problem. First of all, Coast editors hail the Supreme Court opinion because it has "cleared a clouded situation," as the Oakland Tribune puts it. "The decision protects California against an alien and unassimilable race with which the white race has no quarrel," maintains the Sacramento Bee. But in The Bee's opinion—

"California will not be safely protected until an amendment to the Federal Constitution is adopted which would confine citizenship by right of birth in this country to those whose parents were themselves eligible to citizenship."

"Meanwhile," notes the San Francisco Bulletin, "it is something gained in the fight against the Japanese invasion to have gained the point that those who come here cannot own land." "Much as we may admire the intelligence and enterprise of the Nipponese, we must admit that they are of a different race, and during the entire history of the world it has been demonstrated that efforts to amalgamate races have resulted unfavorable," says the New York Commercial. Besides, there is the economic aspect, as set forth in an article in the Spokane Press. The Japanese, we are told by the Spokane Press, works longer hours and lives more simply than the white man, and also presses his wife and children into service in the fields, so that it is impossible for the white man to compete with him.

That the anti-Japanese feeling which blazes forth occasionally in Pacific Coast States "has crossed the Rockies and is reflected as far east as Kansas and Oklahoma and as far south as Texas" in the contention of the Philadelphia Public Ledger. In The Ledger's opinion—

"This feeling is founded in great part in a dread of the competition of the brown and yellow man in trade and industry. It is, however, much deeper than that. It is an instinct toward racial self-defense and a determination that so far as possible America must be maintained as a 'white man's country.' Other white peoples exposed to Asiatic immigration feel the same way about it, as witness British Columbia, the Union of South Africa and the Commonwealth of Australia."

Crowding The Cradle

—Chapin in S. F. Examiner.

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The Metamorphosis Of Islam

BY ARNOLD J. TOYNBEE
(In the Manchester Guardian)

For years past Christendom has been watching its ancient rival sicken, and we were just preparing to announce (with rather perfunctory sorrow) that death had supervened, when, lo and behold, the corpse turns out to be a chrysalis from which a disconcertingly lively creature threatens to emerge. What has happened? The Western Christian and the Indian Moslem public appear to be equally taken by surprise, yet the thing is as plain as daylight to anyone who has been in personal contact with the Turks within the last few fears. The Turk has merely undergone the metamorphosis which overtook the other subjects of the Sultan-Khalif—Bulgars, Rumanians, Serbs, and Greeks—a generation or two before him, and which is manifesting itself among different Moslem peoples—Egyptians, Syrians, Iraquis, Persians, Afghans—at this very time. Alla like have been inoculated with Western culture, and it has worked upon them as a microbe-culture works upon a physical organism. They have "taken" Western nationalism, and while we may leave it an open question whether in their case it is poison antitoxin, there is no doubt whatever that they have taken it strong. The Turk has made up his mind to have a sovereign national State, like the Frenchman or the Englishman, just as, rather earlier, he decided to wear French boots and English waistcoats. Having formed this resolve and fought for three years (in addition to the Great War!) in order to achieve it, and having performed the major part of his program, which was to clear his national territory of the Greeks, he is now turning his attention to the Union pact which is to brush away the cobwebs of his own past history. The two most obstructive of these webs are the Khalifate and the Ottoman Empire. The Ottoman Empire is no more compatible with a Turkish national State in 1922 than it was with a Greek national State in 1821, and the Turk is taking violent measures, now, as the Greeks did then, to get rid of it. As for the Khalifate, remember how the national development of Germany was thwarted and delayed by the fact that the leading German dynasty had inherited the title of the Holy Roman Empire, and you will understand what a drag the Ottoman Khalifate has been upon the resurrection of Turkey.

The Holy Roman Empire, not the Papacy is the true Western parallel. The prophet Mohammed was the founder of a State as well as the preacher of a creed, and the functionary technically styled his "successor" or "Khalif" was essentially his successor in his political capacity. Indeed, the Khalif is definitely not the functionary who settles so-called "spiritual" matters. He has never been reputed theologically infallible, and questions of doctrine are answered, not by him but by the judgment or high religious authorities, with an appeal in case of doubt or complaint to the general consensus of the doctors of the law. Thus the proposal of the Turkish Nationalist Government that the Khalif, deprived of his temporal functions, shall be suffered to console himself with the exercise of his "spiritual power" is in the nature of a practical joke, for his temporal power is everything and his spiritual power just nothing at all. It is improbable, however, that the men of Angora composed their formula in a spirit of ribaldry. Paris is their Mecca, and it is much more likely that they were picturing the Khalif as a Pope and hungering and thirsting after the French laic State—falling, in fact, into errors in regard to Islamic institution so gross that they would shock any European Orientalist.

Yet why should the Turks have studied the history of the Khalifate? Or, even if they had, why should they have cared about it? The Khalifate has meant something for the last quarter of a century to the Moslem communities dispersed among the Gentiles—the vast but scattered aggregates of Moslems in India, China, and Russia. For these Islamic minorities union is strength, and the late Sultan-Khalif Abdul Hamid was clever enough to make it a reality by using the printing press, cable, railroad, steamer, and other instruments of mass-propaganda which we indefatigable Westerners had put into his hand. The mainspring of Pan-Islamism was fear, its bogey was the entente between England and Russia, and had the war gone differently and the Tsardom emerged from it victorious Pan-Islamism might have become the only defence of an Islam threatened with extinction. But the war, by destroying some European Powers and exhausting all the others, relieved the pressure upon the Moslem world, and immediately the latter followed its latest bent—that is, away from its own anachronisms and towards all the Western novelties. Throughout Islam Western nationalism became the order of the day. First we encouraged it among the Arabs, and then the French, Italians, and Russians encouraged it among the Turks. In almost every country where there is a compact Moslem population the movement is now triumphant.

Why should the Turkish Nationalists respect the Khalifate? On the contrary, they have every reason for bearing it a grudge. In 1920 when Kemal was a struggling outlaw in the extremity of Anatolia, attacked by the Greeks and condemned by the Allies, the Sultan-Khalif (it is whispered at British instigation) made a rash excursion into the spiritual sphere. He caused his Sheik-ul-Islam to issue a *fetwa* condemning the national movement as impiety. The anathema fell flat, but the Nationists never forgave it and eighteen months ago they used to tell me quite frankly that when they got into power (as they never doubted that they would do) they would take the action which they have now done.

After all, the Ottoman Khalifate (notwithstanding the capital which Abdul Hamid contrived to make out of it) has never been much more than an historical curiosity. Sultan Selim picked it up as recently as A. D. 1517 from a scion of the Abbasids and handed it on to his successors as part of their style and title like the kingships of Cyprus and Jerusalem, which till lately adorned the names of certain European dynasties. The Moslem world did not bother about this Ottoman arrogation of the title in the sixteenth century, and it may be prophesied that it will bother still less now if the title passes away. If Moslem nations desire to take common action there are more effective means to their hand than the laborious maintenance of an anachronism.

Pompadour Is Coming Back

After seven years of exile, the pompadour is coming back and the "bob" is on the slippery path to extinction.

According to Miss Barbara Burke, spokesman for the American Association of Women Hairdressers, the pompadour is edging in under a disguise. "The tendency will be to build up the coiffure on the sides and back," explained Miss Burke, "with a swirl of hair worn low across the forehead. Last year the smart modes declared 'the less hair the better.' This year it will be just the reverse."

Bobbed hair is said to grow but six inches in a year, so that beauty parlors are being swamped with orders for what is known as "bobbed hair coverings" in order to attain the required styles immediately.—E. Thelma in the New York World.

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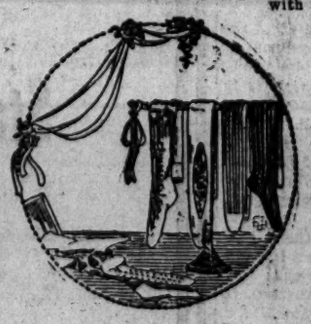
SANATOGEN

MAXIM'S
57-59 Ave. Edward VII
WE are quoting special rates for Meals taken by the Month. Our Location is Ideal for Business Men to drop in for Tiffin, and our meals are perfect.
GIVE US A TRIAL
GET A BOOK OF TIFFIN TICKETS
(10 Tickets for $10.00)
AND WE'LL DO THE REST
TIFFIN—Per Month $30.00
DINNER—$55.00
TIFFIN & DINNER—$70.00
THREE MEALS DAILY—$80.00
Or, we will arrange any combination you would like

Pure Chinese Silk Hosiery



with back seams, fancy stripes or embroidered clox, in two qualities, pure silk throughout or pure silk in the leg and foot with lisle top heel and toe, both for gents and ladies. Superior quality. Fast dyes. Latest styles.
Sizes up to Foreign Standard. We also make lisle hosiery and silk scarfs.
"DRAGON BRAND"
Manufactured by
The Pioneer Knitting Mill
Wholesale Office. 461 Szechuen Road, (opp. Ningpo Rd.)
Retailed by
Ching Tai Cheong
64 Szechuen Road
and at Wing On's and Sincere's

Pennsylvania Tyres
GOODYEAR TYRES, FOR PRICE LIST
TELEPHONE
H. S. HONIGSBERG & Co., Ltd.
Tyre Department
Phone West 1234.

The China Press
大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 7, 1923

WANT-ADS.—
Something to sell? Something to buy? use the best medium of intercommunication between buyer and seller, a—
China Press Want—Ad.

Business and Official Notices

MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK

JANUARY DEPOSITS

CARRYING interest at 5% per annum will be received at the Finance Department of the Council, Administration Building, 16 Hankow Road (Ground Floor)

Wednesday, January 3
Thursday, " 4
Friday, " 5
Saturday, " 6
Monday, " 8

DEPOSITS WILL BE IN RESPECT OF THE LOAN OF 1928, THE TERMS OF WHICH WILL BE ANNOUNCED AFTER THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF RATEPAYERS.

55037 J 7.

Concession Française de Changhai

AVIS

ELECTIONS MUNICIPALES DU 17 JANVIER, 1923.

Candidatures presentees au Consulat General de France:
3 Janvier, 1923—A. CHAPEAUX Candidat Francais.
3 Janvier, 1923—Dr. E. L. TARTOIS, Candidat Francais.
4 Janvier, 1923—W. J. N. DYER Candidat Etranger
4 Janvier, 1923—F. SCHWYZER Candidat Etranger
4 Janvier, 1923—H. J. SHERIDAN Candidat Etranger
6 Janvier, 1923—Dr. A. VALLET Candidat Francais.

Le Consul General de France,
A. WILDEN.
T. F. 105

Chinese Government Railways Shanghai-Nanking Line

Revision of Goods Tariff.

On and from the 1st February 1923, a revised Goods tariff will come into operation.

A printed copy of the Revisions and any further information may be obtained on application to the Traffic Manager's office, Shanghai North Station.

By Order,
The Traffic Manager.
55167

The January 6th issue of the Russian Economic Review

Contains among other interesting information:
(1) Timber concessions in the Russian Far East.
(2) Position in the Maritime Province.
(3) Vladivostok will cooperate with private capital.
(4) Previous concessions cancelled in the Russian Far East.
(5) Wholesale prices at Manchuli, Hailar, Harbin and Kalgan.

A copy may be obtained at the office
1C Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai. 53518

DR. JAMES YUKING

Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and Piles,
37 Nanking Road
Between Honan & Shantung Rds.

Piles guaranteed to be cured within ten days after one treatment without operation or pain. (Latest European methods of treatment.)
Office hours: 8-12 & 1-7 daily, or by appointment,
Tel. C. 2127.

LOST

One Delivery Order for 10 cases Cotton Goods marked S. Co. / S S.-268 / No. 1/10 landed from S.S. "Sado Maru" with B/L No. 22. The loss of this document has been registered in the N.Y.K. Office, and the public is hereby warned against negotiating the same.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.
55088 J 7

DR. R. HOLPER, M.D.

(Bordeaux University, France)
SPECIALIST IN VENEREAL URINARY AND SKIN DISEASES;
American Oriental Bank Build.
No. 15 Nanking Road.
Hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6.
Telephone C. 723

Customs Notification

No. 1009.

Notice is hereby given that the importation of subsidiary silver coins of the new mould issued by the Province of Kwangtung is forbidden, irrespective of the year of issue.

The inscriptions on these coins are as follows:
obverse: (貳毫銀幣) in the centre and (中華民國某年廣東省造) round the margin.
reverse: "20" in the centre, and "KWANG-TUNG PROVINCE" "TWENTY CENTS" round the margin.

L. A. LYALL,
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Shanghai, 6th January, 1923.
55186 J 9

Cercle Sportif Francais

Fancy Dress Ball
Saturday, 20th January 1923

The Committee beg to inform the Members of the C. S. F. that Saturday, 20th January, 1923, has been fixed for a fancy dressed ball.

Fancy dresses are compulsory for ladies and gentlemen.

Tickets can be had
through Members only
Price of entrance $3.00
Supper will be served at 12.30 p.m. and 1.30 a.m.
Please book your table in advance.
Price of supper $1.25.

THE COMMITTEE.

Free! Free!

We hereby give to each customer a highly desired and beautifully engraved wall picture free for every three dollars worth of goods purchased from us.

Sean You Zoo & Co., Ltd.
P425 Nanking Rd. Tel. C. 7485.
Y16 A N. Szechuen Rd. Tel. N. 1036.
47639

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Bill of Lading No. 9 per S.S. Kaho trip 19 from Dairen marked (C) 700 packages of Maize has been lost. The public are hereby warned that the same has been cancelled.

By Order,
YUNG TAI FUNG.
55135 J 9

Business Opportunity

Wonderful opportunity for any one with a capital of Mex. $5,000 to invest with a well-known concern. Strictly confidential. We show everything to your satisfaction. Apply to Box 322, THE CHINA PRESS.

J 10

Preliminary Announcement

The undersigned favoured with instructions from
MRS. R. S. F. MCBAIN
Will sell by Public Auction
(Probably about the middle of January)
THE WHOLE OF THE CURIOS previously in CECILE COURT
95 Avenue Road
Full Particulars, place, and date of Sale will be notified later.

Noel, Murray & Co., Ltd.
Auctioneers
T. F. 101

Dr. J. Podpakh, M.D.

German University
Specialist in female diseases, confinements, surgical, internal, uninary diseases, veneral and skin diseases. Latest methods of diagnosis and treatment.
Hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6. Tel. C. 431. 14 Kiukiang Road, corner Kiangse Road. Exra Building, above Asia Banking Corporation.
50790

GORDON'S

London Dry Cocktail Gin
as an appetiser
Gordon's Dry Gin Cocktail
is hard to beat

MEUX'S

London Pale Ale
Pints and Splits
A new shipment has just arrived

GARNER, QUELCH & Co.
73, 73a, Szechuen Road
Tel. C. 2021

Foochow

The San Peh Co.'s Steamer "Ning-Shin", Captain D. Brath, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Tuesday, the 9th January, at about 8 p.m. This Steamer has extra large cabins with all the conveniences of a Steamer, with observation saloons fore and aft. Excellent service and cuisine. Passage fare, Shanghai to Foochow, single $30 and return $48. For Freight or Passage, apply to the office of the Company, 1B Hankow Road. Telephones: Freight C. 1520, Passage C. 3283.

55144 J.9

Dr. Med. F. Reiss

General Practice.
Special Attention to Skin and Sexual Diseases.
Office, Res. Phone: C. 1151.
11 to 1, 4 to 6.
14 Kiukiang Road
(Opposite Kalee Hotel).
55105

To I. Zigalnitskiy

Unless in the meanwhile you liquidate our 1920-1 a/c., you are notified that one month from date your Opel Car will be sold and any balance then due will be debited to you.

CENTRAL GARAGE CO.
28th December, 1922. 54928

A Beverage of Exceptional Value

"ALLENBURY'S" MILK-COCOA
For children it forms a complete light nourishment particularly before retiring to rest. It is very easily prepared for use, the addition of boiling water only being necessary.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Shanghai.

Steam Launch For Sale

STEAM launch. Built 1915, 27 gross tons, 13 net tons, length 66 feet, beam 12 feet, depth 5 feet 2 inches. Compound condensing 38 H.P. engine, 7½ x 15 cylinders, 11" stroke. Wood hull. Recently overhauled and in perfect condition. No reasonable offer refused. Communicate with
THE ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE.
T. F. 80

Frederick's Hotel

First class accomodation with excellent service and superior cuisine.

Large Dining-Hall just completed and several private dining-rooms. Houseboat, shooting parties, weddings and special dinners, etc., etc., catered for at shortest notice.

Dinner concert every evening. Situated N. Szechuen Road Extension, off Jukong Road.

RECORDING THE DAY, HOUR AND MINUTE OF EVERY TRANSACTION

ECLIPSE TIME STAMPS

Stamps
Name, Address, Date, Time, etc.
at one Stamping

NEW MODEL in aluminum finish with base pad to match just received. The Stamp rests in this base when not in use. It fits snugly on a non-blurring inked block, so that the Time Stamp is always inked ready for instant use.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
22 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

SLUYTERS & CO.

SHANGHAI 3 EZRA ROAD
GENERAL AGENTS AND MANAGERS
for
INSURANCE COMPANIES
FIRE MARINE
Phone. Central:
70 General Office, 2335 Compradore, 3870 General Manager

The Opportunities of Life

Can you take the chances necessary to success without risking the safety and welfare of your beloved ones? **Yes. Can you** speculate in any way and still have your mind at rest regarding **"what would my family do if I take that chance?" Yes**

Can you eliminate the element of chance from your business? **No.**

Can you afford a I.S.S. Premium Bond? **Yes.**

International Savings Society
7, Avenue Edouard VII
Shanghai

YUEN TAH & CO.

NOTICE

On the 1st January 1923 we shall move to 125 Broadway, corner Boone Road, Hongkew, Shanghai.

YUEN TAH & CO.
A1102 Broadway, Shanghai
54971 J. 7

Is Your Complexion of Interest to You?

Ask your druggist to tell you about

VENUS BEAUTY PACK

The Liberty Toiletries Company, Limited

Business and Official Notices

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Exchange Bank of China have removed their offices to
5 Foochow Road
on January 1st, 1923.
54973 J 13

DR. F. FRANEK, M.D.

Specialist in Urinary
Skin and Internal Diseases (Latest European methods of treatment)
21, Nanking Road.
Consulting hours 11-1, 4-6.
39684

Don't Be A Wall-Flower

Dancing Classes resumed learn all the latest dances quickly and correctly.
MRS. J. FOSTER
SAVOY HOTEL
North 2510.

NOTICE

The Undersigned has established himself as consulting Engineer with office in 35 Jinkee Road as from 1st January. Telephone C. 6686.

C. A. FROM,
55110 J 7

Dr. FURSTENBERG, M.D.

8B Kiukiang Road.
Specialist in urinary, skin and internal diseases.
Hours: 11 to 1 and 4.30 to 6.30 or by appointment. Tel. C. 838.
T.F. 106

THE CHINA EMBROIDERY CO.

CENTRAL BAZAAR
Cor. Nanking & Kiangse Rds.

Special offerings of hand-embroidered Cushions, Table-Cloths, Handbags, Wall-Pictures, etc.

10% Discount for a Limited Period Only

The Choicest Artistry of China is Combined under this Great Sale
55072

The Small Investors Co.

undertake to
BUY OR SELL
ALL KINDS OF SHARES AND DEBENTURES
in small or large quantities

TERMS ½% commission buying or selling.

Share reports will be forwarded regularly on application.

8A Peking Road, Shanghai.
Telephone C. 977 and C. 761.
Telegrams Safeinvest Shanghai.

The Small Investors' Co.
DOUGLAS FLEMING
Manager.

C 2240

UNIVERSAL HIRE SERVICE
Serves U Right—Day & Night
$1 First 20 Min. $3 per Hr.

China Press Want—Ads. Bring Results

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE
GLEN LINE BUILDING
Corner of Peking Road and The Bund

For particulars apply to Messrs. ALGAR & CO., LTD., 11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
54806

DR. JAMES YUKING

Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and Piles,
73 Nanking Road
Between Honan & Shantung Rds.

Piles guaranteed to be cured within ten days after one treatment without operation or pain. (Latest European methods of treatment.)
Office hours: 8-12 & 1-7 daily, or by appointment,
Tel. C. 2127.

NOTICE

Dr. Med. Alex. Renner
Specialist in Women's and Internal Diseases
11B NANKING ROAD
Chinese-American Bank Building
Tel. C. 6980
Office Hours: 11-1, 4-6 and by special appointment
Residence: Kalee Hotel
Tel. C. 666
49141

DO YOU KNOW

that folks are getting a habit of dropping in at

MAXIM'S

For After-Theatre Suppers?

"There's a Reason."

CREDIT

Our System Will Prevent
CREDIT LOSSES,
WEEKLY REPORTS
ON BAD ACCOUNTS
CREDIT
IN FORMATION
ON FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS
Investigations of all kinds except divorce cases.

CHINA DETECTIVE & MERCANTILE BUREAU, INC,
(5th floor) Laidlaw Bldg.
96 Szechuen Road.
Phone C. 6740 & 7140.
Cable Address. "KEARBISH."

POH YUEN TSAR

Curious Store.
Proprietor; Mr. Seacuke Yus

Dealers in All Kinds of Chinese Antique Curios, Pictures, Jades, Porcelains, Potteries, and Furnitures, etc.

J. 966 Avenue Edward VII.
Phone C. 4595.
54052 J 27

THE BRITISH FLOWER SHOP

is offering a limited supply of

LILY OF THE VALLEY

Telephone C. 4777

Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky

DENTAL SURGEON

Four years' practice in New York
Bridgework, Plates, Painless Extractions, Gold Inlays.
Office Hours: 9 to 12, 2 to 6, and by appointment.
No. 3A Peking Road, 3rd floor,
Tel. Central 1129.

DR. DALBEY, (D.D.S.)

AMERICAN
DENTAL SURGEON
(NORTHWESTERN UNIV., TENNESSEE UNIV.)
Phone C. 5071.
Opposite AMERICAN CLUB.
34 NANKING ROAD.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor)

The well-known JUNKER & RUH-STOVES SALAMANDER FORM IN STOCK.

China Export—Import—and Bank—Co.

10 Kiangse Road. Tel. C. 1827

55169

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund £700,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £3,000,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 13 The Bund

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
Sir John Newall Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq. M. P.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Iloilo	Rangoon
Amritsar	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Karachi	Seremban
Bombay	Klang	Shanghai
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Sourabaya
Cawnpore	(F. M. S.)	Tientsin
Cebu	Madras	Tavoy (Lower Burma)
Colombo	Manila	
Delhi	Medan	Taiping
Haiphong	Peking	New York
Hankow	Penang	Yokohama
Hongkong	Puket	

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

G. J. SCOTT,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	21,832,280

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCHAREST, BRAILA, COLOGNE, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, TANTAH, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
ALLIED BANKS:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO.
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA, ITALY (TYROL), and YUGO-SLAVIA.
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.
SOCIETE EN COMMANDITE FRANCO-BELGE, A. KOUYOUMDJISKY AND CO., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN UND HERCTGOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGO-SLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital U. S. $10,000,000
Paid up Capital U.S. $ 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches:

HANKOW	SHANGHAI
MANILA	SHIHKIACHWANG
HARBIN	TIENTSIN
PEKING	TSINANFU

Correspondents all over the World.

Every kind of banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local $, Taels, G$, £, Frs. and Yen on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telephone C. 5841, 5842, 5843
Telegraphic address: Sinambank

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $20,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $23,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
A. M. Bowes Smith, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr,
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
H. P. White, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Iloilo	Penang
Bangok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Johore	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Canton	London	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei-Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Taingtao
Haiphong	Peking	Vladivostock
Hamburg	New York	Yokohama
Hankow		
Harbin		

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,060,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C, 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: The Irving National Bank.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Bombay	Harbin	Shanghai
Chanchun	Hongkong	Tientsin.
Chefoo	Manchouli	Urumtchi
Dairen	Kashgar	Vladivostock
Hailar	Newchwang	Yokohama
Hankow	Peking	Kobe

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.

L. Jesierski,
Th. de Kraywoszewski,
P. Petithuguenin.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications.

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914, and October 31, 1915.
Capital Dollars 15,000,000.00

Head Office: Peking.

Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centres in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokio (Japan).

Shanghai Branch: 14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

SHEN CHU-HSU, Manager.
T. S. WONG Sub-Manager.
T. D. WOO, " "
S. T. HUANG " "

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.

Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.

Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.

The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.

Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

OFFICE HOURS: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised £1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up ..£1,066,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	San Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

WONG WEN-KUANG,
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address: "Exabex"

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc. etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

Y. KATADA, Manager.
M. F. CHANG, Sub-Manager

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars, 4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Reserves Silver $100,000

Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, Shai, Tientsin
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris Bansue Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belga
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de le Bale
Len & Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars Sterling, U.S. Gold, Italian Lire Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.

General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.

Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Rd
Tel. C. Nos 5090 and 5091.
Managers' Office Central 5091.

C. MARMONT,
CHIN YU SHU,
General Managers.

International Banking Corporation

Capital ..... U.S. $5,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits .....U.S. $10,458,137

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

BRANCHES:

CHINA	PHILIPPINES
Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	SPAIN
Hankow	Barcelona
Harbin	Madrid
Hongkong	STRAITS
Canton	Singapore
INDIA	DOMINICA
Bombay	Santo Domingo
Calcutta	Sanchez
Rangoon	San Francisco
	San Pedro
JAPAN	Santiago
Yokohama	Puerto Plata
Kobe	Barahona
	La Vega
JAVA	PANAMA
Batavia	Panama
Soerabaya	Colon

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America, Central America and in the West Indies.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. Gulland, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$2,443,700.00
Special Reserve Fund	$8,534,600.00

Head Office: Peking.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kjukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio. Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.

Kincheng Banking Corporation
金城銀行

Sanctioned by Ministry of Finance and registered in Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in accordance with Banking and Company Laws.

Authorised Capital ..$5,000,000
Paid-up Capital $5,000,000
Reserved Fund .....$ 600,000

Head Office: Tientsin.

Branches and Sub-Branches: Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking and Peng-pu.

Correspondents in all important places of the world.

President: Chow Tso Ming.
Manager, Shanghai Branch: S. Y Tien.
Sub-Manager, Shanghai Branch. C. C. Woo.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Savings Accounts kept in Tientsin and Shanghai Offices.

Cable Address. "Kincheng"
Shanghai.
Tel. Nos.
General Office: C. 2800
Manager's Office: C. 1250
Foreign Dept. C. 2448

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 30,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,445,211 (about £1,620,434.)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,660,000 (about £1,888,333)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches

Bandjermasin	Pekalongen
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kobe	Soerakarta
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Weltevreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.

行銀亞東
The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1C. Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital $10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital.. $.5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund .. $200,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.

Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.

Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.

Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd

Established 1908

Capital $2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund $206,400.00
Undivided Profits ... $120,751.00

Head Office and Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Hankow, and Lanchi.
Domestic Agencies:
Throughout CHINA'S principal Cities.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Saving Accounts at 4% compound interest.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

LI MING, Manager.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 Hankow Road.
Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office.
C. 7121, 7122, 7123 and 7124, General Office.
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK" Shanghai.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

	Francs.
Subscribed Capital	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ...	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20)	69,500,000.00

Head Offices:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann, Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Pnom-Penh	Battambang
Haiphong	Hanoi	Tourane
Peking	Hankow	Tientsin
Hongkong	Canton	Mengtze
Singapore	Pondichery	Bangkok
Papeete	Shanghai	Noumea
	Djibouti	Yunnanfu

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statute approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: TIENTSIN

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 180,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Chengteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
		Cincinnati	

Shanghai Branch:

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.
S 441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Head Offices 9 Ningpo Road

Capital $2,500,000.00
Reserve $420,000.00

Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted—Personal, National & International.

Branches and Agencies:
In principal cities throughout China
Foreign Correspondents:

London	New York	Yokohama
Paris	Chicago	Tokyo
Marseilles	Seattle	Osaka
Amsterdam	San Francisco	Manila
Berlin	Singapore	

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Capital Fully Paid Up $2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund $750,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads.
Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615.
Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.

Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin.
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Zurich Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka.
Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.

Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

SAVING ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM

Every description of banking business transacted.

MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

The Trade Of Szemao

According to the Szemao Trade Returns for 1921, issued by the Chinese Maritime Customs, the only noteworthy feature of the trade during the year 1921 was the continuation of those encouraging signs of revival noted in the previous year's report—of the frontier trade with Burma. Although the improvement is more in the nature of a promising tendency than a concrete reality and has os yet added little to the prosperity of the commercial body still the fact of its existence is a hopeful sign for the future. Although slightly smaller in volume than in 1920, Szemao trade followed accustomed channels in the usual quantities during the dry months of the year under review, and profits appear to have been satisfactory on the whole. As in former years, the bulk of the trade was done with the British Shan States, native products, chiefly salt, being exchanged for raw cotton and the produce of the chase, with an occasional item of luxury hailing from beyond the ocean—here a travel-stained phial of perfume from Paris, there a few balls of once gaudily colored cotton from Manchester with the original hues still bravely struggling to break through the grime acquired on the journey.

Unfortunately, the frontier trade with the adjacent French territory is still insignificant and is apparently doomed to remain so, as no direct trade has yet been developed with any of the important consuming and distributing centers in the delta and coastal regions. This is mainly owing to the lack of safe and rapid means of communication between this district and Laichow, the first trade mart to be met with on what may be termed the semi-navigable section of the Black River, or Riviere Noire, of Tonkin.

Geographically speaking, the natural outlet for surplus local produce and the line of entry for imports would be the course of this river and, in a secondary degree, that of the Mekong to the southward, but this promises that these rivers should be reasonably navigable in their upper reaches. Unfortunately, it is not so, for the Riviere Noire, until well into Tonkin, is a dangerous rock-strewn stream interrupted at frequent intervals by tossing rapids, where its dark waters break in foam as they rush madly down in their eternal race to the Flouve Rouge delta. Navigation even by dug-outs and sampans is a risky undertaking on such as river, the safety of the boat and its contents depending entirely on the scale and sangfroid of the helmsman in shooting rapid after rapid for a considerable distance before the necessary descent is made and the calmer waters of the plains are reached. In order to negotiate some of the worst rapids and avoid loss of life and property in case of shipwreck, boats are unloaded and passengers and cargo conveyed by land till that particular danger zone has been left behind—a lengthy and laborious process which, if often had recourse to, greatly reduces, and even nullifies, the advantages a waterway possesses over land routes. But no difficulties or dangers appear insurmountable to the intrepid inhabitants on the banks of this river, who navigate it in their primitive canoes, sampans, and rafts and earn a scanty livelihood by conveying a few travellers from one point to another. This water-borne traffic across the frontier has, however, always been insignificant; nor is it at all likely to attain any great importance in the future. The starting point for the downward journey is Paliu Ferry about 20 miles before the French border is reached, so that, as far as concerns Yunnan, it is only this small section of the river, known locally as Lihsienkiang that can be considered at all navigable.

The Mekong River, one of the longest in the world, does not become navigable until its waters have cleared the various obstructions which, in the form of rocks and rapids are so common not only in Yunnan but also for a considerable distance after entering foreign territory. The same remarks apply therefore to this river as to the Riviere Noire. Until such time, therefore, as a railway is built to bring this isolated corner of Yunnan into more rapid communication with the existing line from Haiphong to Yunnanfu or with the Burmese system—a dream of the present generation that is not likely to come true before many generations have come and gone, if ever—this mountainous country will remain inaccessible to anything but the slow and expensive pack-animal and no substantial increase in trade is possible.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

THE SHANGHAI INDUSTRIAL BANKING CORPORATION

Head Office: SHANGHAI.
Branch: 17 & 18 Kiukiang Road
Capital $1,000,000
Paid-up ..... $ 250,000
Fixed Deposit Capital ..... $ 500,000
Domestic Agencies
In principal commercial centers in China.
Foreign Correspondences
In all important places of the world.

General Banking Business of every description transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Savings Accounts at 5% compound interest.

Special Saving Accounts for Laborers.

ROBERT LEE, Gen. Manager.
K. L. SUNG, Manager.
S. Y. FONG, Sub-Manager.
Cable Address: "BANKSHIBOO"
Tel. C. 7207, Manager's Office.
C. 6415, Foreign Dept.
C. 6414, General Office.

School Children Enlist To Fight Forest Fires

(China Press Correspondence)

Washington.—An army of 22,000,000 school children in the United States to combat "the national enemy," the forest fire, will be recruited by Chief Forester William B. Greeley of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Greeley said that he had written the State superintendents of schools calling attention to the danger from the dry condition of the forest and woodlands at this time of year and seeking to bring before the children the need of care with fire.

Forest fires, Greeley declared, exact an appalling toll of property damage in the United States each year. He estimated that 33,000 forest fires occur annually, more than 60 percent of which "are caused by human carelessness."

"Each year," he said, "these fires burn over 7,500,000 areas, an area greater than Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island combined. Seventeen million dollars of our country's wealth is each year reduced to smoke and gray ashes.

"Can we not," Greeley asked in his letter to the superintendents, "enlist the school children of the country—there are twenty-two million of them—in an effective army to fight a national foe that ravages the land before our eyes?

"In your State and in many others forest fires are common in the Fall. This year drought has made the danger unusually great. Your own State will not go unscathed. Rains may diminish the danger, but even with the most favorable conditions before snow flies thousands of fires will have run in the forest of the East and North."

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru, for Japan ports, Honolulu and San Francisco will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the Pacific Mail s.s. President Taft, for Japan ports, Honolulu and San Francisco will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 a.m.

Tuesday, January 9, 1923

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the China Mail s.s. Nanking, for Japan ports, Honolulu and San Francisco will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

Financial And Commercial News The World's Markets

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
8, JINKEE ROAD

SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Close

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
a. and S. B.	990 B.
artered	£18 B.
sso-Asiatic	Nom
Marine Insurance	
anton	H. 480 S.
rth China	Tls. 188
ion of Canton	H. 222½ Sa
ngtsze	$25½ B.
Eastern Ins.	Tls. 21¼
Fire Insurance	
ina Fire	H.116 xi.
ongkong Fire	H. 440 B.
Shipping	
do-China Def.	H. 245
do-China Pref.	H. 37½ B.
hell"	85½ B.
anghai Tug ord	Tls. 88 B.
hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 50 B.
Mining	
aiping	Tls. 20½
iental Cons	18/-
aub	6 S.
Docks	
ongkong Dock.	H. 181 B.
anghai Dock	Tls. 95 B.
w Eng. Works	Tls. 8¼ S.
" Pref.	Tls. 5¼ B.
Wharves	
anghai Wharf	Tls. 197½ B.
ongkong Wharf	Tls. 165 S.
nds and Hotels	
hai Hotel, Ltd.	$40 B.
ha Realty ord.	Tls. 80
ina Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
-French L.nd	Tls. 102 B.
anghai Land	Tls 102 B.
Cotton Mills	
wo (ord.)	Tls. 13.80
wo (pref.)	Tls. 110 B.
ou-kung-mow	Tls. 23
iental	Tls. 9
anghai Cotton	Tls. 117½
Industrials	
tier Tiles	Tls. 25
ina Sugar	H. 152
een Island	Tls. 21½ B.
ngkats	Tls. 18¼
ajor Bros.	Tls. 5
hai Sumatra	Tls. 85
Stores	
ll and Holts	$5 B.
ewelyn	$42½
ane Crawford	Tls. 100 B.
outrie	$45 B.
atson	H. 13¾ B.
eeks	$13 B.
Rubbers (local)	
ma	Tls. 6 B.
mherst	Tls. 0.35 B.
nglo-Java	Tls. 6.15 B
nglo-Dutch	Tls. 3.15 B.
yer Tawah	Tls. 16
atu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.80
ute	Tls. 0.55 B.
kit Toh Alang	Tls. 2.65 B.
emor United	Tls. 0.90 S.
hempedak	Tls. 4½ B.
eng	Tls. 1.40 B.
onsolidated	Tls. 1.65 B.
ominion	Tls. 1.70 B.
ala Kalumpong	Tls. 9 B.
ava Consolidated	Tls. 11 B.
apayang	Tls. 6 B.
aran	Tls. 5½
edah	Tls. 0.95 B.
ota Bahroe	Tls. 1 B.
roewook Java	Tls. 11 B.
adang	Tls. 5
ngkalan Durian	Tls. 1
ermata	Tls. 1½ B.
pah	Tls. 0.60 B.
amagagas	Tls. 0.60 B.
ekoe	Tls. 0.60 B.
mambu	Tls. 0.95 B.
hawang	Tls. 1.05 B.
hai Klebang	Tls. 0.47½
anghai Malay	Tls. 1
hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8½
anghai Pahang	Tls. 0.75 B.
angala	Tls. 0.50 B.
angei Duri	Tls. 7.40 B.
a Manggis	Tls. 3¼ B.
hai Seremban	Tls. 0.55
iping	Tls. 0.45 B.
anah Merah	Tls. 0.72½
ebong	Tls. 1.15 B.
angbes	Tls. 4 S.
Miscellaneous	
I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
nity Dairy	Tls. 13½ B.
anghai Trams.	Tls. 125 B.
anghai Gas	Tls. 34 S.
orse Bazaar	Tls. 50
hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
hai Telephone.	Tls. 73 S.
hai Waterworks.	Tls. 155 B.

S. Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers

Stock Exchange
Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, January 6, 1923
OFFICIAL
angtsze Insurance $25.75
ulas (New) Tls. 2.00
nglo Dutch Tls. 3.15
hemors Tls. 0.85
hengs Tls. 1.45
epah Tls. 0.65
nglo Javas Tls. 6.15
hanghai Hotels 6% Debs. Tls. 88.00
UNOFFICIAL
M. C. 7% Debs. 1918 Tls. 104.00
angkats (Comb.) Tls. 18.00
lmas Tls. 6.00
nglo Javas Tls. 6.15
hanghai Klebangs Tls. 0.52½

Money Exchange

Shanghai, January 6, 1923

Mexican Dollars	
Market	72.525
Native Interest	14
Shanghai Gold Bars 978	
Touch	329½
Copper Cash	241.000
Bar Silver	31⅞
Bar London rate	
Paris on London	67.10
New York on London	464½

Banks Opening Selling Rates

London	
Telegraphic Transfer	3s. 1d.
Demand	3s. 1⅛d.
New York	
Telegraphic Transfer	71¾
Demand	72

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates
@ 72½=Tls. 137.93
@ exch. 72.7=Mex. $189.72

Sovereign Bank Buying Rate
@ 3s. 1½d.=Tls. 6.40
@ exch. 72.7=Mex. $8.80

OPENING RATES
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS SELLING RATES

London (T.T.)	3/1
London (Demand)	3/1⅛
London 4 m-s	3/1¼
India (T.T.)	229½
France (T.T.)	1035
America (T.T.)	71¾
Hongkong (T.T.)	74¾
Japan (T.T.)	68½
Batavia (T.T.)	182
Straits (T.T.)	76¼

BANKS BUYING RATE

London 4 m-s Credits	3/2½
London 4 m-s Docts	3/2¾
London 6 m-s Credits	3/3
London 6 m-s Docts	
France 4 m-s	1085
America 4 m-s L/c	75¼
Docs	75¾

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JANUARY

Hk. Tls. 5.80	@ 3s. 1⅛d.	£1
„ 1.26	@ 71⅛	Gold $1
„ 1	@ 980½	Fr. 10.92
„ 1	@ —	Marks —
„ 1	@ 69	Yen 1.61
„ 1	@ 230½	Rupees 2.57
„ 1	@ —	Roubles —
„ 1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.50
„ 1	@ 13.90	Ltal. Lire 15.48

International Banking Corporation
CLOSING COUNTER RATES
Demand selling on America 71½
Demand buying on America 72½
Demand selling on London 3s. 0¾d.
Demand buying on London 3s. 1½d.

GOLD BAR QUOTATIONS

329.40	328.80	330.10
329.70	328.40	330.50
330.20	328.90	330.80
330.50	329.10	330.50
330.30	329.40	330.90
330.30	329.70	330.50
330.00	330.00	331.00
329.80	330.30	330.40
329.40	330.10	330.20
329.70	329.80	329.80
329.10	329.70	330.30
		330.70
		closed

ROUBLE EXCHANGE
BANK'S BUYING RATE
Roubles 200,000 ......Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ....Mex. $0.07

SINO-ITALIAN BANK
BANK'S SELLING RATE
It. Lire 13.95=1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.70=1 Tael
Marks 5000=1 Tael
Equivalent Foreign Quotations
It. Lire 91.90=1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 19.80=1 U. S. Dollar
It. Lire 137.00=100 Fr. Francs

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association
Business Done

Shanghai, January 6, 1923
OFFICIAL
January 5
Gulas Tls. 8.90
January 6
S. M. C. 7% Debs. 1918 Tls. 105.00
Telephones Tls. 74.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 6.15
Repahs Tls. 0.65
UNOFFICIAL
January 5
Yangtsze Insurance $25.60
Gulas Tls. 8.90
January 6
S. M. C. 7% Debs. 1919 Tls. 105.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 6.15 Cash
Tls. 6.50 March
Anglo Dutch Tls. 3.15 Cash
Tls. 3.20 Jan.
Tls. 3.30 March
Gulas New Issue Tls. 2.00

The Small Investors' Co.

Shanghai, January 6, 1923
BUSINESS REPORTED
Anglo-Javas Tls. 6.15, 6.20
Anglo-Javas Tls. 6.40 Feb.
Anglo-Javas Tls. 6.50 March
Sua Manggis Tls. 3.75
Batu Annams Tls. 0.80
Tebongs Tls. 1.17½, 1.20
Tanah Merahs Tls. 0.72½
Samagagas Tls. 0.65, 0.67½

Exchange Fluctuations
Asia Banking Corporation

January 6, 1923

Spot bar silver was down 11-16d. and forward 5-16d. in London yesterday. The New York price declined to 65⅛ cents and the London-New York cross rate improved to 465⅛. The only changes in our official quotations here today were a rise in the Gold Dollar rate to 71¾, in the Rupee rate to 229½ and in the Franc rate to 1035.

Our market here opened somewhat uncertain, steadied up in the course of the morning but eased off slightly at the close. The highest rates at which business in Sterling was done were 3-1¼ January delivery, 3-1 February and 3-0⅞ March. The highest rates for Gold Dollars were 72½ January, 72¼ February and 72 for forward delivery.

There were at all times buyers at these rates and the market eased off until as low as 3-1 for January Sterling, 3-0¾ February and 3-0⅝ March was done. However, there were always good sellers at these rates. The lowest rates at which business in Gold Dollars were done were 72 for January, 71½ February-forward. There were sellers at these rates at the close.

There were sellers of Yen at the close at 67⅞ for January with buyers at 67¾, and sellers for March at 68⅝ with buyers at 68⅜.

Banks were quoting 3-1¾ and 73¾ for Sterling and Gold Dollar bills respectively for delivery prior to China New Year, and 3-1½ and 73½ for subsequent deliveries. There were good buyers of Franc bills at 1050.

China sold silver in London yesterday and the market is reported to have closed steady. New York reports the market as sellers at the official quotations.

Silk Market

In their weekly report on the Silk market, Messrs. William Little and Company write as follows:

Our last report was dated December 29.

White Silk.—America has shown some interest in New Style, but other markets remain apathetic.

Tsatlee New Style.—M.H.Y. Blue Dragon and Feima Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 1,150 av. Cloud Unicorn and Double Horse Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 1,145 av. Blue Serpent and Broncho Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 1,140 av. Gold Dollar 1, 2, Tls. 1,035 av. Double Volcano 1, 2, Tls. 1,025 av.

Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—A considerable business has been done on a sliding basis at a big advance, closing rates are Tls. 820 av. January to Tls. 790 av. April for best grades. No. 1, Tls. 735 to Tls. 760.

Cables from Japan quote Shinshui No. 1 Yen 2,120 with a firm market.

EXPORT FROM SHANGHAI

From June 1 to date, 13,068 bales white and 9,003 bales yellow.

To London, 1,709 bales.

To France, 2,625 bales white and 889 bales yellow.

To Italy and Switzerland, 188 bales white and 10 bales yellow.

To America, 6,945 bales.

To India and Levant, 1,425 bales white and 7,622 bales yellow.

To Coast ports and Russia, 658 bales.

Steam filatures to Europe, etc., 13,276 bales and America, 8,188 bales.

Yellow steam, 3,552 bales.

Wild silk to Europe, etc., 1,133 bales and America, 771 bales.

SETTLEMENTS

	piculs
Settlements for Europe, &c., White Silk	6,500
Settlements for Europe, &c., Yellow Silk	9,500
Settlements for America, White Silk	7,500
	23,500
Stock in Shanghai, White Silk	2,500
Yellow Silk	3,000
Visible Supply for season to date	29,000

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Cotton Reports

In their weekly report on the Shanghai Cotton market, Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld and Son write as follows:

China Cotton.—Fluctuations in the cotton markets during the past week have been within a narrow range of prices, due to the New Year holidays. Trading continues fairly active and with a firm undertone at the close of the week.

Yarn.—During the past week there has been no change in the fundamental conditions of the yarn market. Fluctuations were within narrow limits and with a steady tendency at the close of the week. Some 2,000 bales of local spinnings have been booked for export to Hankow, Swatow, Fukien, Canton and Tsingtau, etc.

SPUNT'S REPORTS

Messrs. J. Spunt and Company write as follows in their weekly report on the cotton market:

China Cotton:—Owing to the New Year holidays we have had another short week during which very little business was transacted either on a speculative or legitimate basis. However, prices on the local staple continue to show firmness with a rising tendency, engendered by a general consciousness in the trade of the 1922-23 crop, being by far shorter than that originally estimated, in that some grades, at this early stage of the season, are already beginning to show signs of exhaustion. The yarn market remains more or less in a stagnant position and whatever little appreciation that is being experienced in this direction is hardly commensurate wtih that manifested in the raw material. Mid-Americans and Indians continue steady to firm and unless exchange rates show considerable upward movement, importations of the higher grades both from America and India will remain prohibitive pending a brisk revival in the demand for the local Mill products.

Reactions, as the time approaches the Chinese New Year settlements, may be looked forward to and whenever these are realised it becomes almost imperative not to miss such opportunities. Tone of the market, Firm.

Share Market

In their weekly report on the share market, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company write as follows:

Owing to the New Year Holidays business in the local share market has been somewhat curtailed during the past week and quotations do not show any changes calling for special comments.

London market prices generally speaking have continued unchanged and the following are the last quotations made to us by cable this week:

Chinese Government 5 percent Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—British Issue, Buyers £74.0.0 and Sellers £76.0.0.

Chinese Government 5 percent Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—French Issue, Buyers £71.0.0 and Sellers £73.10.0.

Chinese Government 5 percent Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—German Issue, Sellers £69.0.0.

Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., "Bearer," Buyers £2.15.3 and Sellers £2.19.9.

Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ld., Buyers £1.9.7½.

Indo-China S. N. Co., Defd. Ord., Buyers £27.10.0.

Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld.. Regd., Sellers £25.15.0.

Flapper Worn Out At 20, Doctor Says

(China Press Service)

London—"Worn out at twenty" was the phrase applied to the modern society girl by Dr. Agnes Savill, eminent woman doctor, in a striking lecture before the London Institute of Hygiene.

"The society girl nowadays dispenses with a chaperon," she said, "and even if she retains the old standards of chastity her mind is becoming poisoned by the hectic life that she leads, her cigarettes, whiskies and sodas, and unhealthful meals. When she marries her standard of relationship with her husband and children will not be a high one.

"I have seen some of these girls," Dr. Savil continued. "After a few years of society life they age by ten years, and already at the age of twenty they are as worn out and nerve tired as if they were forty.

"I think that the cocktail habit among young girls is a serious danger. It is lamentable that a girl of twenty cannot take a meal without first having a cocktail because she fears indigestion."

Dr. Savill blames parents for what she describes as "this physical degeneration," asserting that only they can remedy it.

SHIP LINE TO RUSSIA

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 5.—The Russian Trade Delegation in London announces that the British White Star Line has proposed to the Soviet Government to establish services between Britain and Russia.

Hotel Arrivals

PALACE HOTEL
Mr. Edw. A. Schwesinger, Manila.
Mr. R. Hammel, England.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
Mrs. C. M. Benzeman, Hankow.
Mr. Jack King,

BRITAIN TO BUILD TROOP AIRPLANES

(China Press Service)

London, (by mail).—Tip-up seats and general luxury will be the keynote of the wonderful new air buses now being built for the British Army.

No more will British soldiers be conveyed weary journeys in dreary troop trains. Henceforward the aerial transport machine will carry a fully-armed platoon of infantry at the rate of two miles a minute.

The construction of the new machines will begin next January. They will be constructed entirely of steel. The fuselage is to be especially roomy. The seats, when not in use, will fold back against the sides of the cabin.

The machines already designed will carry fifty men, with equipment, but those which will follow shortly after will be capable of taking one hundred or even two hundred soldiers. The smaller machines are expected to be in use by the middle of next year.

The craft will be fitted with four 750 horsepower Beardmore engines of the semi-Diesel oil-burning type. These will not only be economical to run, but will greatly reduce the risk of fire.

The present troop-carrying machines in use at Irak are designed for ccarrying twenty-five men only and consist of four squadrons. The primary use of these monster buses, is, of course, for policing large native areas and quickly quelling insurrections.

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CHINA COMMAND SEPARATED FROM THE PHILIPPINES

By direction of the president, there is created in China, effective April 1, 1923, a separate command reporting directly to the War Department, which will be known as the American Forces in China, and which will consist of all troops and agencies of the Army serving in the territory of China except in so far as exempted in this order or other orders or instructions of the Secretary of War.

The powers held by, the duties required of, and the authority vested in the Philippine Department Commander over the troops and agencies of the Army within the territory of China on April 1, 1923, shall thereafter be held by, required of, and vested in the Commander, American Forces in China.

The records pertaining to the troops and agencies of the Army within the territory of China now on hand at the Headquarters of the Philippine Department will be transferred to the Commmander, American Forces in China.

Headquarters personnel and staff for the command will be detailed in orders from the War Department and will consist of the following:

Commander, General officer.

Personal Staff, Authorised aides.

General Staff, one officer of the General Staff.

Administrative and Technical Staff, Adjutant, Judge Advocate.

Headquarters Detachment of 7 warrant officers and enlisted men.

Commander of the Philippine Department.

Sig. B. Cappelli, Tenor of Italian Opera Co.

Sig. B. Cappelli is the leading tenor of the Italian Opera Company which is playing at the Olympic. He will be heard in several productions.

Program For Sailors To Be Given Tomorrow

The next sailors' concert (for naval and mercantile marine of all nationalities) will be held at the Hanbury Institute tomorrow evening at 8.30. The full program will be as follows:—

1.—Popular Choruses "Tipperary." "Pack up your Troubles" "Take me back to Dear Old Blighty"—Mr. A. P. Stoner.

2.—Song "Land of Hope and Glory"—Rev. A. N. Rowland.

3.—Comic Song "I stopped, I looked, and I listened"—Mr. Charlie Parsons.

4.—Recitation "My Old Watch" —Mrs. M. A. Sims.

5.—Flirtation Waltz by Misses Nellie and Flo Field.

6.—Songs at the Piano by Mrs. G. E. Marden.

7.—Monologue "The Whitest Man I know"—Mr. Arthur Sims.

8.—Song "The Glory of the Sea" —Mrs. C. E. Barham.

9.—The Melodious Mykers from Millwall.

Wurzel-Flummery—A play in one act by A. A. Milne.

Characters:—

Robert Crawshaw, M.P., Mr. Herbert Langley.

Margaret Crawshaw (his wife), Mrs. Yorke Irwine.

Viola Crawshaw (his daughter), Miss B. Richardson.

Richard Meriton M. P., Mr. A. B. Puddicombe.

Denis Clifton, Mr. A. Renwick.

Play produced by Mr. E. P. Graham-Barrow.

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE

(Reuter's Service)

Moscow, Jan. 5.—The Moscow Stock Exchange will open on January 10.

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Famous French Idol And Her Clothes

(China Press Service)

Paris, Jan. 4.—Every one here is on the tip-toe of expectation regarding the cause celebre which is on for hearing in the Law Courts.

The central figure in this piquant little comedy is Cleo de Merode, the one-time idol of Paris. This former classical dancer, who just before the war was favored by kings and ambassadors, and whose name was a household word in the gay city and far beyond, is claiming damages from the French distributors of the film, "Peacock Alley," in which the film actress Mae Murray is featured.

The film heroine is also named "Cleo," and the picture purports to illustrate the everyday life and loves of a Parisian dancer.

One of the main reasons why Cleo de Merode has brought the action, which is at last to be heard, is because the film Cleo appears in a distinctly abreviated garment on the stage—fashioned from ten to twelve inches of muslin—and the real-life Cleo denies that she ever wore such a "creation."

Cleo de Merode, it may be recalled, disappeared almost as suddenly as she had risen to fame and fortune. A few months before the war she renounced all her triumphs and went to live the simple life in a tiny cottage hidden away in an obscure corner of France.

Of course, the real interest in the case lies not so much in the fact that the dancer may, or may not, have been libelled in the film, but on account of the opportunities which will arise to peep behind the scenes into the life she once led.

Counsel for the defence can be relied on to probe as far as possible into any and every detail of the dancer's private and public life, and this is why all Paris waits expectantly for the curtain to ring up on this real life comedy.

Now Transport Live Fish

(China Press Service)

Tokio, Jan. 4.—A method of transporting live fish long distances has been discovered by Dr. Chiyomatsu Ishikawa, professor of the Tokio Imperial University, by infusing a quantity of oxygen in the water of boxes doubly lined with zinc in order to prevent leakage.

The method proved successful and will be again tried with "ayu" a kind of trout which it hitherto has been believed impossible to transport alive. It is very important for the Japanese people to obtain fresh fish, one of the national dishes being raw fish.

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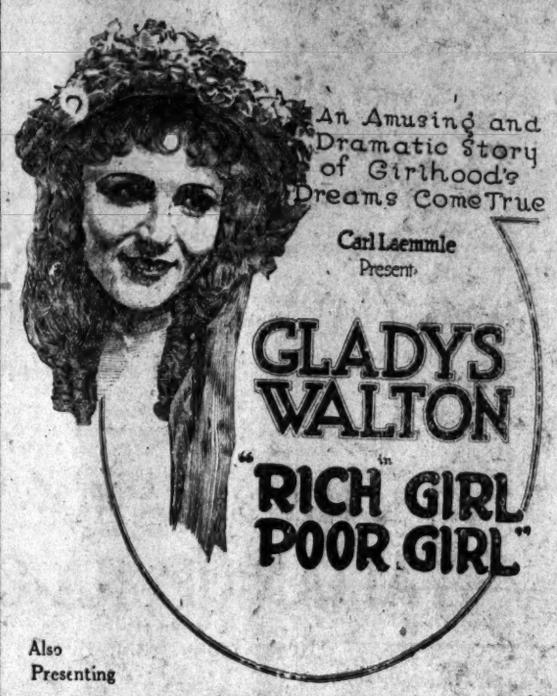

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SHIP LINES GOT FIVE MILLIONS FOR OCEAN-MAIL

American Companies Paid Largest Amount—Admiral Line Led On Pacific

American and foreign steamship lines last year were paid nearly $5,500,000 for the carriage of foreign mails, of which ships under the United States flag received the larger part, according to a statement from E. T. Chamberlain, of the transportation division of the Department of Commerce. American companies obtained $3,851,000, and the alien concerns $1,641,000.

The leading companies were the United States Lines and the International Mercantile Marine subsidiaries, with payments of more than $1,000,000 to each for the transportation of the mails to Europe.

Mr. Chamberlain shows that the postal subsidy act of 1891, which was intended to upbuild American passenger and mail liners, practically has been discarded. The rate of compensation proved insufficient, and as a result most of the shipments are now paid for on a weight basis. During the last fiscal year only four routes were maintained under act of 1891, with total payments of only $307,000.

Under the new weight system American vessels receive 80 cents a pound for letters and post cards, and eight cents a pound for other articles, while foreign ships are paid under the international postal rates of about 35 cents a pound for first class mails, and 4½ cents for other articles.

Payments during the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1922, were as follows:

	American	Foreign	Total
Atlantic:	$2,084,399	$1,268,239	$3,352,639
Pacific:	744,741	163,633	908,375
Miscellaneous:	1,022,622	209,655	1,232,278
Total:	$3,851,762	$1,641,527	$5,493,292

TRANS-ATLANTIC PAYMENTS

The trans-Atlantic mails exceeded the weight of those to all the rest of the world, comprised almost 2,800,000 pounds of letters and post-cards and a little over 30,500,000 pounds of other articles.

Payments to the principal steamship lines engaged in this service were as follows:

AMERICAN

United States Lines	$1,036,149
International Mercantile Marine	426,001
Red Star	270,751
United American Line	149,014
U. S. Mail S. S. Company	117,477
A. H. Bull	31,887
All others	52,820
Total	$2,084,099

FOREIGN

Cunard	272,230
White Star	271,980
Transatlantique	200,003
Baltic-American	152,893
Red Star	100,717
Holland-American	66,797
United American	29,323
Scandinavian-American	28,921
All others	145,375
Total	$1,268,239

TRANS-PACIFIC PAYMENTS

The trans-Pacific service is concentrated in fewer lines and the volume of mails much less, 570,000 pounds of letters and post cards and nearly 11,000,0000 pounds of other articles. The principal lines and payments for the last fiscal year were:

AMERICAN

Admiral Line	$396,543
Oceanic (Spreckels) contract	186,334
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	144,684
China Mail S. S. Co.	12,930
All others	4,200
Total	$744,741

FOREIGN

Union S. S. Co.	$56,698
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	30,821
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	28,019
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	17,971
Canadian Pacific	12,579
All others	17,545
Total	$163,633

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICE

The miscellaneous service includes foreign mails to South America, the West Indies and foreign countries and islands generally in the American hemisphere. The weight of letters and post cards was 540,000 pounds and the weight of other articles 11,260,000 pounds. Except to South America, the distances are relatively short and mails are carried by many steamships and occasionally by sail vessels (paid, whether American or foreign, at the foreign steamship rates). The principal lines and payments during the year ended June 30, 1922, were:

AMERICAN

Munson Line	$163,793
United Fruit (New York)	156,676
United Fruit (New Orleans)	138,263
Clyde Line	99,942
Grace Steamship Co.	99,863
Panama Steamship Co.	94,848
Red D (contract)	65,422
Red D	16,995
New York and Cuba Mail (contract)	55,752
New York and Cuba Mail	46,623
Luckenbach Steamship Co.	40,205
Bull Insular Line	19,469
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	13,027
All others	11,804
Total	$1,022,622

FOREIGN

Pacific Steam Mail	$24,306
Lamport and Holt	24,172
Furness Bermuda Line	18,238
Quebec Steamship Co.	14,515
Trinidad Line	10,266
Cuyaniel Fruit Co.	9,905
All others	108,155
Total	$209,655

The closed mails of foreign origin are not American mails, but transit mails through the United States forwarded to foreign destinations and paid for at international rates already quoted, regardless of whether the ship is American or foreign. These mails for the last year amounted to 498,000 pounds of letters and post-cards and 665,000 pounds of other articles, carried across the Atlantic at a cost of $203,500 to the Post-office, and in the miscellaneous service 176,500 pounds of letters and post-cards and 2,610,000 pounds of other articles at a cost of $175,400.

CHU TO ATTEND

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 5.—The Chinese Legation states that Mr. Chu Chao-hsin will attend the Opium Commission at Geneva tomorrow.

EX-SULTAN TO MECCA

(Reuter's Service)

Malta, January 5.—The ex-Sultan of Turkey sailed for Mecca today on board the British warship, Ajax.

Restoring Russian Unity

(Christian Science Monitor)

The act of the Far Eastern Republic in voting to terminate its separate existence and demanding union with Soviet Russia, is a significant event in this period of flux. When various outlying parts of "great Russia" flew asunder after the establishment of the Soviet regime at the traditional seat of imperial power, first in Petrograd and then in the Kremlin, it appeared that a great unit of population and of political action had hopelessly disintegrated. It appeared that the Russia of Peter the Great, of Alexander I, and of Nikolai II had receded hopelessly into the pages of history.

But it soon became apparent to those who see under the surface of things that this appearance of disintegration was deceptive. Behind the forces of separatism, acting under the impulse of events of the moment, the necessity for common action to promote common interests was developing in Russia. The operation of this impulse toward united action in a common all-Russian interest became apparent at the conference at Genoa, and afterward at the conference at Paris, where a Southern Russia, apparently separated from Moscow in all internal matters, appeared in the person of its spokesman, K. Rakovsky, at the side of Tchitcherin as the spokesman of the all-Russian interests.

The same phenomenon of common action in the defense of a common interest appeared in the recent negotiations between the Far Eastern Republic and Japan.

These two events made it plainly apparent that the imperial tradition of unity was still operating, both in the case of the "granary of Russia," which had been assumed to have rent itself completely away from central Russia, and in the case of the great stretch of Russia extending into Asia, to the Sea of Okhotsk and to Kamchatka. Thus, after five years of confusion, Russia, with the exception of a few minor fragments unassimilable because of racial and historical incompatibilities, once more presents something approaching a united front, in so far as contact with the world is concerned.

This gradual but undoubted restoration of the unity of one of the greatest sections of the human race is an important development, either for good or for evil. The world thought that with the disintegration of imperial Russia into more than half a dozen republics, the political and economic balance of the world had been shifted considerably westward. These calculations, and any action based upon them, are completely upset by the fact that Russia—the "great Russia"—is emerging out of its wreckage as a powerful, perhaps in time a decisive, international factor.

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Friday 12th Jan.	LA BOHEME	Puccini
Saturday 13th Jan.	IL TROVATORE	Verdi

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CONSTANCE BINNEY

In a dual personality role

As a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde girl in a Powerful Drama based on the dread power of Hypnotism

"THE CASE OF BECKY"

THE GIRL WAS A STRANGE MINGLING of an IMP and an ANGEL Until the Celebrated Nerve Specialist Broke the Power of the Hypnotist Who Held Her Enthralled.

"THE CASE OF BECKY"

gives

CONSTANCE BINNEY

the best role the screen has yet afforded for her dramatic acting.

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Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, January 11th, 12th, 13th & 14th

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AT THE APOLLO

Two Persons he had loved above all else proved untrue—but another brought a new love and happiness.

He thought he could live his life alone—but *love* spoiled his plans.

He tried to play a lone hand, but fate brought him companionship.

A tense emotional drama of shattered faith—of a man who forgave and won happiness and love.

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MARY PREVOST

IN

"The Married Flapper"

Tonight, at 9.15 p.m.

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WANDA HAWLEY

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"THE LOVE CHARM"

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LOUISE LOVE, FRANCIS FORD and EDDIE POLO in

"BROKEN COIN"

Episodes 3 and 4

In 4 Parts

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"His Wife's Friend"

in 6 Reels

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For Ports Above

HANKOW & PORTS.—The S.S. KIANGYUNG, Capt. Smith, will leave on Sunday, January 7, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, January 8, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 2,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, January 8, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 2,925 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, January 9, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, Jan. 10, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, January 11, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, January 12, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The str. KIANG TEEN, Captain Johannssen, will leave on Tuesday, January 9, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY AND SWATOW.—The Str. KAHO, Capt. Kornfieldt, will leave on Wednesday morning, January 18. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WENCHOW.—The Str. HSIN-FUNG, Capt. Murphy, will leave on Wednesday morning, January 10. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO AND DAIRTN.—The Str. HSINKONG, Captain Smith, will leave on Tuesday morning, January 9. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT, taking through cargo for transportation by railway to TIENTSIN.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the s.s. KAI-PING, on Thursday, January 11, 1923. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 317.

VLADIVOSTOK DIRECT.—The Mail and Passenger Twin Screw Str. LORESTAN, Capt. Tyree, British Flag, cargo capacity 2,600 tons, equipped with accommodation for 30 First-Class and 30 Second-Class Passengers, wireless telegraph, etc., Owners H. M. H. Namazee, Hongkong, will be despatched from Shanghai about Saturday, January 13. The tender conveying mail and passengers will leave the French Mail Jetty on sailing date at 9:30 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to L. V. LANG, Agents, No. 2 French Bund. (Telephone Nos. Central 3059 and 3060).

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO VIA NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.—The s.s. KOREA MARU, 20,000 tons, Capt. K. Watanabe, will be dispatched on Sunday, Jan. 7. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 3:00 p.m. For Passage apply to Tokio Kisen Kaisha, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Tel. No. 3229 and 3230.

SEATTLE & TACOMA via DAIREN, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer ARABIA MARU, 20,000 tons, Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from O. S. K. Buoy on Wednesday, January 10, at ——— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

Shipping Items

YANGTSZE PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Changsha left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangan left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangtoo will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The I-C. s.s. Kungwo will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The O.S.K. s.s. Seikyo Maru left Takao on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai via Foochow next Tuesday. The vessel will dock at the O.S.K. Wharf and is to sail for Dairen on January 11.

The C.N. s.s. Soochow left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kaho left Swatow for Amoy and Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chekiang will leave Hongkong today and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kaho left Amoy for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Fejching left Wenchow yesterday and is due in Shanghai today.

The S.P. s.s. Ningshin is due in Shanghai from Foochow today.

NORTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Tsingtao yesterday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Chefoo on Friday and is due in Shanghai today.

The D.K.K. s.s. Chohei Maru will leave Shanghai for Tsingtao and Dairen at 9 o'clock this morning. The vessel is docked at the Whangpoo Wharf.

The D.K.K. s.s. Saikio Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao tomorrow and will dock at the Whangpoo Wharf. The vessel will sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is to dock at the N.Y.K. Wharf today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru left Nagasaki for Shanghai yesterday and is to dock at the Wayside Wharf tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nikko Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is to dock at the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday.

INDIAN LINES

The B.I. s.s. Gregory Apcar, from Calcutta on December 12, left Hongkong Thursday morning and is due to arrive in Shanghai via Amoy this afternoon.

The P. & O. s.s. Soudan, from Bombay on December 24, is expected to leave Hongkong next Saturday and is due in Shanghai on January 16.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Korea left London on Friday, December 22, at 3 p.m. and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via the Suez on February 1.

The Ben Line s.s. Benavon, from London on November 24, is expected to arrive in Shanghai about January 19.

The M.M. s.s. Angers was due to leave Marseilles on Friday, December 29 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via ports on February 6.

The P. & O. s.s. Kashmir was due to leave London on Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Suez on February 15.

The M.M. s.s. Cordillere, from Marseilles on December 1 with mail left Haiphong at 5:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon and is expected to arrive in Shanghai tomorrow.

The Shire Line s.s. Carnarvonshire, homebound for Genoa, London, Hull and ports, left Vladivostok on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai today.

The P. & O. s.s. Nellore, from London on November 23 with mail, left Hongkong at 7 o'clock Thursday morning and is due to arrive in Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The Glen Line s.s. Glenshane, from London, left Suez on January 2 and is due in Shanghai on February 3.

The Glen Line s.s. Glensanda, from London, was expected to leave Hongkong on Friday and is due in Shanghai on Monday.

The Shire Line s.s. Pembrokeshire left London on December 31 and is due in Shanghai on February 16.

The Shire Line s.s. Radnorshire, from London, was expected to leave Penang on Friday and is due in Shanghai on January 21.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Troilus, from United Kingdom, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Friday.

The P. & O. s.s. Plassy left Shanghai yesterday and is due to arrive in London on February 19.

The P. & O. s.s. Delta, from London on December 8, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai next Wednesday afternoon.

AMERICAN LINES

The China Mail s.s. China was due to leave San Francisco on Tuesday, January 2, and will arrive in Shanghai via Honolulu and Japan ports on January 27.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President McKinley was due to leave Seattle on Tuesday, January 2 and is expected in Shanghai via Japan ports on January 19.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. Scottsburg left New York for Yokohama on December 21.

The Dollar s.s. Esther Dollar was due to sail from New York for the Orient on Friday, December 29.

The Dollar s.s. M.S. Dollar is due to leave New York for Oriental ports on January 14.

The Dollar s.s. Diana Dollar was due to leave New York for the Orient on Thursday, Jan. 4.

The Dollar s.s. Bessie Dollar was due to leave Vancouver for Oriental ports on Monday, Jan. 1.

The P.M. s.s. President Cleveland was due to arrive at Yokohama from San Francisco and Honolulu on Friday and in Shanghai January 10.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia which sailed from Vancouver on December 28, is due at Yokohama next Tuesday and arrives at Woosung on Saturday, January 13.

The T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru left Hongkong on Thursday and is due at Woosung at daybreak today. The tender with incoming passengers is expected at the Customs jetty about 9:30 o'clock. The vessel will sail for San Francisco late in the evening, and the tender with outgoing passengers and baggage will leave the jetty at 3 p.m.

The O.S.K. s.s. Arabia Maru left Hongkong Friday morning and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday morning. The vessel will sail for Seattle and Tacoma via Dairen and Japan ports on Wednesday.

The P.M. s.s. President Taft is due at Woosung from Manila early tomrrow morning and will sail for San Francisco in the afternoon. The tender with outgoing passengers and baggage will leave the Customs jetty at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The China Mail s.s. Nanking left Hongkong yesterday afternoon and is due at Woosung early Tuesday morning. The liner will sail for Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco that evening, and the tender with outgoing passengers is to leave the Customs jetty at 4 o'clock.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Madison is due in Shanghai from Seattle, Yokohama and Kobe this afternoon and will dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf about 4:30 o'clock. The liner is bringing 1,414 bags of mail for this port and will sail for Hongkong and Manila at 2:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

Vessels Due

Arabia Maru, *Hongkong*	Jan.	9
Atsuta Maru, *Europe*	Jan.	7
Carnarvonshire, *Vladivostok*	Jan.	7
Changsha, *Hankow*	Jan.	7
Chekiang, *Hongkong*	Jan.	11
Chikugo Maru, *Japan*	Jan.	13
Cordillere, *Marseilles*	Jan.	8
E. of Russia, *Vancouver*	Jan.	13
Fejching, *Wenchow*	Jan.	7
G. Apcar, *Calcutta*	Jan.	7
Hakuai Maru, *Japan*	Jan.	14
Hsinfung, *Hankow*	Jan.	8
Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo*	Jan.	7
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	Jan.	7
Kaho, *Amoy*	Jan.	9
Kamo Maru, *Japan*	Jan.	11
Kingteen, *Ningpo*	Jan.	9
Kiangan, *Hankow*	Jan.	9
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	Jan.	12
Kianghsin, *Hankow*	Jan.	13
Kiangwah, *Hankow*	Jan.	14
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	Jan.	11
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	Jan.	15
Korea Maru, *Hongkong*	Jan.	7
Kungwo, *Hankow*	Jan.	12
Loongwo, *Hankow*	Jan.	8
Luenho, *Hankow*	Jan.	10
Luenyi, *Japan*	Jan.	11
Mito Maru, *Japan*	Jan.	11
Nanking, *Hongkong*	Jan.	9
Ningshin, *Foochow*	Jan.	7
Nellore, *London*	Jan.	8
Ngankin, *Hankow*	Jan.	13
Nikko Maru, *Japan*	Jan.	10
Omi Maru, *Japan*	Jan.	8
Pingwo, *Hankow*	Jan.	14
Pres. Grant, *Hongkong*	Jan.	12
Pres. Madison, *Seattle*	Jan.	7
Pres. Taft, *Manila*	Jan.	7
Poyang, *Hankow*	Jan.	10
Pres. Cleveland, *S. Francisco*	Jan.	10
Seikyo Maru, *Formosa*	Jan.	9
Saikio Maru, *Dairen*	Jan.	5
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen*	Jan.	11
Shengking, *Hankow*	Jan.	14
Siberia Maru, *S. Francisco*	Jan.	15
Sinkiang, *Tsingtao*	Jan.	12
Soochow, *Hongkong*	Jan.	10
Suiyang, *Hongkong*	Jan.	8
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	Jan.	13
Tungwah, *Chefoo*	Jan.	7
W. O'rowa, *Portland*	Jan.	12
Whangpu, *Hankow*	Jan.	15
Woosung, *Hankow*	Jan.	8
Wuchang, *Hankow*	Jan.	12
Yawata Maru, *Japan*	Jan.	7
Yingchow, *Tsingtao*	Jan.	8
Yungshin, *Ningpo*	Jan.	9

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO		
President Wilson	Dec.	9
Sylvan Arrow	Dec.	14
Tenyo Maru	Dec.	21
President Lincoln	Jan.	5
FOR VANCOUVER		
Empress of Russia	Dec.	2
Canadian Winner	Dec.	16
Empress of Australia	Dec.	25
FOR SEATTLE		
President McKinley	Dec.	3
Hawaii Maru	Dec.	6
President Jackson	Dec.	17
Shidzuoka Maru	Dec.	24
President Jefferson	Jan.	1
FOR PORTLAND		
Eastern Sailor	Dec.	3
West Kader	Dec.	8
Bratsberg	Dec.	31
FOR NEW YORK		
Tottori Maru	Dec.	2
Patrick Henry	Dec.	5
Agapenor	Dec.	6
Margaret Dollar	Dec.	6
City of Pittsburg	Dec.	11
Hamburg Maru	Dec.	17
Calchas	Dec.	19
Cokesit	Dec.	27
Jadden	Jan.	6
FOR LONDON		
Karmala	Dec.	2
Hakozaki Maru	Dec.	5
Alcinous	Dec.	6
Kitano Maru	Dec.	14
Mentor	Dec.	17
City of Pekin	Dec.	21
Kashgar	Dec.	23
Haruna Maru	Jan.	2
Glaucus	Jan.	2
Plassy	Jan.	6
Eumaeus	Jan.	6
FOR LIVERPOOL		
Tatsuno Maru	Dec.	5
Meriones	Dec.	18
Neleus	Dec.	24
Oanfa	Dec.	25
FOR ROTTERDAM		
Oudekerk	Dec.	7
FOR COPENHAGEN		
Malaya	Dec.	10
Panama	Jan.	4
FOR HAMBURG		
Lisbon Maru	Dec.	8
Ermland	Dec.	12
Shunko Maru	Dec.	13
Atlas Maru	Jan.	5
FOR MARSEILLES		
Com. Mages	Dec.	15
Andre Lebon	Jan.	5
FOR TRIESTE		
Nippon	Dec.	21
FOR INDIA		
Sicilia	Dec.	19
Tanda	Dec.	28
Kochi Maru	Jan.	6

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"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Jan. 25	Feb. 10
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Feb. 6	Feb. 22
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Feb. 18	Mar. 6

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"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Feb. 2
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Feb. 14

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E/Russia	Feb. 24—Mar. 12	E/Canada	June 4—June 19	
E/Asia	Mar. 24—Apr. 9	E/Russia	June 16—July 2	
E/Canada	Apr. 9 Apr. 23	E/Australia	July 2—July 19	
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S.S. PRESIDENT PIERCE	Feb. 8
S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON"	Feb. 17

FOR MANILA via HONGKONG

S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Jan. 10
S.S. PRESIDENT PIERCE	Jan. 18
S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON	Feb. 1
S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Feb. 15
S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT	Mar. 1

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S.S. "CHINA"	Feb. 9

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "CHINA"	Jan. 26
S.S. "NANKING"	Mar. 5

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SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Korea Maru, via Nagasaki	Jan. 7
Shinyo Maru, via Nagasaki	Jan. 18
Siberia Maru, via Dairen	January 29

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG

Siberia Maru,	January 15
Taiyo Maru,	January 27

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N. Y. K. LINE

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Atsuta Maru .....Jan. 9 Nikko Maru .....Jan. 13
Yawata Maru .....Jan. 10 Chikugo Maru .....Jan. 16
Omi Maru .....Jan. 11 Hakuai Maru .....Jan. 17
Tsushima Maru .....Jan. 11 Kumano Maru .....Jan. 20

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
Kaga Maru .....Jan. 21

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong
Yoshino Maru .....Jan. 17

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Tel. Add.: "Yusen, Shanghai."

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Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable arrival at Shanghai	Probable sailing from Shanghai
AMBOISE			24th January
CORDILLERE	1st December	9th January	3rd February
ANGKOR	15th December	23rd January	17th February
ANGERS	29th December	6th February	3rd March
AZAY LE RIDEAU	12th Jan.	20th February	17th March
PORTHOS	26th January	6th March	31st March

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	2nd Class	£ 86		2nd Class	£ 80

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U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROWA" ..... January 16th

From Portland, Ore, U. S. A.
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROWA" ..... January 12th
U.S.S.B. S.S. "HANNAWA" ..... January 23rd
U.S.S.B. S.S. "PAWLET" ..... January 25th

For Portland via Hongkong and Manila
U.S.S.B. S.S. "HANNAWA" ..... January 27th
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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For London, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo and Port Said.
S.S. "ARGUN MARU" ..... Feb. 10

FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama
S.S. "ALASKA MARU" ..... Jan. 29

FOR TACOMA & SEATTLE. Via Dairen, Japan Ports, Victoria, & Vancouver.
S.S. "ARABIA MARU" ..... Jan. 10

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "AFRICA MARU" ..... Feb. 2

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Direct to Dairen.
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... Jan. 11

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..... Jan. 11

FOR JAPAN. FOR KOBE (Via Dairen)
S.S. "ARGUN MARU" ..... Jan. 7

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Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
1 C	Jan. 2	Asheville	Am. Gun-boat
J N B	Oct. 15	Atuka	Jan. Gun-boat
F.N.B.	Dec. 12	Balny	Fr. Gun-boat
B N B	Dec. 31	Cockchafer	Br. Gun-boat
1 C	——	Calabria	Ital. Cruiser
Mc.W.	——	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
U.S.N.B.	Dec. 22	Elcano	Am. Gun-boat
B. J.	Oct. 26	E. Carlotto	Ital. Gun-boat
YTPDW		Gnat	Br. Gun-boat
McW.	Nov. 30	Mantis	Br. Gun-boat
1 C	Nov. 23	Seb. Caboto	Ital. Gun-boat
VIII.B.	Dec. 29	Tsuhima	Jap. Cruiser

P. & O.

British India (Apcar) and E. & A. S.S. Lines

Future Sailings for	Steamship	Sailing about
Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Egypt. *Also calls at Bombay.	SARDINIA NELLORE *MOREA KHIVA	Jan. 20 Feb. 3 Feb. 3 Feb. 17
Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo.	SOUDAN SICILIA MOREA	Jan. 20 Feb. 12 March 3
Calcutta—via Kobe.	GRE. APCAR	Jan. 8
Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang.	TANDA GRE. APCAR	Jan. 15 Jan. 25
Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong.	ST. ALBANI EASTERN ARAFURA	Jan. 31 March 3 April 7

*P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
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FOR NEW YORK via HONGKONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and SUEZ CANAL
S.S. "ROBERT DOLLAR" about January 24th
S.S. "ESTHER DOLLAR" February
CALLING AT GENOA AND MARSEILLES

FOR HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE
S.S. "HAROLD DOLLAR" about January 14th
S.S. "STUART DOLLAR" about January 17th

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The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
1.30 p.m.	Korea Maru	Today	(specially marked)	
Jan. 8	8.30 a.m.	P. Taft	S. Francisco	Jan. 25
Jan. 9	1 30 p.m.	Nanking	S. Francisco	Jan. 30
Jan. 10	noon	Arabia M.	(specially marked)	
Jan. 13	10 a.m.	P. Grant	Seattle	Jan. 29

TO STRAITS, INDIA & EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Jan. 8	4 p.m.	Schlesien	Germany	(parcels)
Jan. 12	6 p.m.	Kamo Maru	London	

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Tsingtao and Dalny	Today	7.30 a.m.	Chohei M.
Vladivostok & Siberia	Jan. 8	5 p.m.	via P'kow, H'bi
Tsingtao	Jan. 8	9 p.m.	Liangchow
Dairen	Jan. 8	9 p.m.	Hsinkong
Tsingtao and Dalny	Jan. 9	9 p.m.	Saikio Maru
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Jan. 9	3.30 p.m.	Shuntien
Tsingtao	Jan. 9	3.30 p.m.	Fausang
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Jan. 10	9 p.m.	Yusang
Tsingtao	Jan. 12	3.30 p.m.	Fooshing

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Today	11.30 a.m.	Hupeh
Hongkong & Canton	Jan. 8	9 p.m.	Yingchow
Wenchow	Jan. 9	9 p.m.	Hsinfung
Amoy & Swatow	Jan. 9	9 p.m.	Kaho
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Jan. 9	9 p.m.	Kwongsang
Hongkong & Canton	Jan. 10	10 a.m.	P. Cleveland
Amoy, Hkong, C'ton	Jan. 10	9 p.m.	Suiyang
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Jan. 13	7.30 a.m.	Sinkiang

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
River ports	Today	9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	Today	11 a.m.	Atsuta Maru
River ports	Jan. 8	9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	Jan. 8	5 p.m.	Nellore
Japan ports	Jan. 9	7 p.m.	Yawata Maru
Manila	Jan. 10	10 a.m.	P. Cleveland
Japan ports	Jan. 10	7 p.m.	Omi Maru
Manila	Jan. 13	2.30 p.m.	E. of Russia

Meteorological Reports

January 7, 1923.	16.00	21.00	6.00	9.00
	SICCAWEI			
Sun rises today at 7.10	(120 EGC)		(120 EGC)	
Sun sets today at 17.10	Jan. 3.		Jan. 4.	
(Inches	30.55	30.60	30.59	30.64
Barometer (variation for 24 hrs.	−0.16	−0.14	−0.09	−0.05
at 32° F. (variation for 12 hrs.	−0.13	−0.09	+0.04	+0.04
Wind—direction	NNW	NNW	NNW	NNW
Wind—miles per hour	8.1	4.3	7.5	5.6
Temperature (Fahr.)	29°8	20°3	18°7	28°9
Humidity %	27	46	69	50
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	0	0	0	0
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	—	—	—	—

January 3.

SICCAWEI ABRIDGED REPORT	Mean.	1922	24 hrs. Variation	Previous average same period
Total rainfall, since Jan. 1 to midnight before last (inches)		30.63	−0.12	30.38
Temperature (Fahr.)	(Min. 27°2) (Max. 55°6)	25.5	−3°4	37°0
Rainfall (inches)		0.00	0.00	0.10

Passengers Departed

Per P. and O. s.s. Plassy for London: Mr. and Mrs. C. M. and Miss Perrin, Capt. E. J. Stevenson, Rev. and Mrs. G. Mathew Thomas, Miss R. and Master O. Mathew Thomas, Miss A. Sharpe, Rev. W. and Mrs. Rowley, Mrs. Gunn and three children, Master A. G. Gunn, Miss M. Powys, Rev. and Mrs. P. K. Batchan, Messrs. R. D. Coath, A. H. Meggett, W. J. Hyde, W. G. Boys, H. E. Jones, W. H. Etterley, N. Eager; for Marseilles: Rev. and Mrs. W. Ewing, Mr. J. A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Ely, Miss Claesson, Mrs. Oldenborg, Mrs. Craford, Mrs. Mrs. Klein, Messrs. Loria, Kruse, Hollstrom; for Rangoon: Mr. W. G. Ball; for Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. and Miss Charlton, Miss Marga La Rubia, Mr. and Mrs. Higginson, Misses Jane Comfort, M. Rayner, Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Miles, Messrs. H. D. Watts, Geach, Williams, Randall, Barnes, Keir, A. Tops, W. S. Leigh; for Hongkong: Misses M. D. Grosvenor, O'Brien Butler, H. Mestre, Messrs. H. D. Rolph, Van Hechun; from Yokohama for Hongkong: Messrs. J. Young, Kurlye, Layton, Fisher, Misses E. Green, S. Desmond, White, Corrie, Young and infant.

Steamers Departed

Jan. 6—Shengking for Hankow
Jan. 6—Kiangwah for Hankow
Jan. 6—Fengyang M. for H'kow
Jan. 6—Yushun for C. Dairen
Jan. 6—Hsinwah for Dairen
Jan. 6—Loksang for Pukow
Jan. 6—Tsenglee for Dairen
Jan. 6—Plassy for London
Jan. 6—Waishing for S. H. C'ton
Jan. 6—West Ivan Singapore, etc.
Jan. 6—Taisho M. for Japan
Jan. 6—Hsinchi for Foochow
Jan. 6—Niigata M. for Japan
Jan. 6—Arizona M. for M. H'kong
Jan. 6—Erle for New York.
Jan. 6—Eumaeus for London
Jan. 6—Kochi M. for Bombay
Jan. 6—Jaddèn for New York
Jan. 6—Daishin M. 1 for Japan
Jan. 6—Fukura M. for Dairen
Jan. 6—Tencho M. for Tsingtao
Jan. 6—Pingyang for Ningpo
Jan. 6—Wakamatsu M. for Wuhu
Jan. 6—Hohsing for Dairen
Jan. 6—Sinkiang for Tsingtao
Jan. 6—Ralph Moller for W'chow
Jan. 6—Yungshin for Ningpo
Jan. 6—Klangteen for Ningpo

Steamers Arrived

Jan. 5—Kiangyung from Hankow
Jan. 5—Hupeh from Hongkong
Jan. 5—Kwonto M. from .....
Jan. 6—Yungshin from Ningpo
Jan. 6—Kiangteen from Ningpo
Jan. 6—Fujisan M. from Japan
Jan. 6—Szechuen from Tsingtao
Jan. 6—Liangchow from H'kong
Jan. 6—Luchow from H'kong
Jan. 6—Chohei M. from Dairen
Jan. 6—Shinlee from Dairen
Jan. 6—Yeiryo M. from Japan
Jan. 6—Liuhsing from Cruise
Jan. 6—Miyaura M. from Japan
Jan. 6—Kutwo from Hankow
Jan. 6—Tatung from Hankow
Jan. 6—Hanping from Hankow
Jan. 6—Kiangshun from Hankow
Jan. 6—Tafoo M. from Hankow
Jan. 6—Tsuyama M. from H'kong
Jan. 6—Shinfoo from C'tao
Jan. 6—Futami M. from Japan

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangshun from Hankow: Mrs. Interland, Messrs. Obadosvkey, Rokling, Mr. and Mrs. Bickle.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Hankow: Mr. G. W. de Rolfe; from Kiukiang: Mrs. W. Bickerton; from Tungchow: Misses V. V. Bayer, E. Packer, M. F. Sedlaed.

Per I-C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow: Messrs. C. Watkins, H. S. Guighy, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Poxton, Mr. and Mrs. Baker and son, Mrs. Cooper.

Weather Report

Jan. 5.—The anticyclone moves back to the Upper Yangtsze Valley. The Siberian depression advances towards Manchuria and Liaotung. Fresh or strong monsoon to the S of the Saddles; the breezes are converging towards the depression in the North. Very fine and milder day in China and at Formosa; rain in the Philippines and along the coast of Annam.

Jan. 6.—Perfectly fine weather; hoar frost, but milder temperature. The pressure is slightly falling. Light SW breezes.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Jan. 7	3.00	San Francisco	†Korea Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Jan. 8	10.00*	San Francisco	†P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 9	4.00	San Francisco	†Nanking	Am. China Mail
Jan. 10	—	New York	Bowes Castle	Br. Dod. & Co.
Jan. 10	—	Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Jan. 10	—	New York via Suez	Machaon	Br. B & B
Jan. 13	—	Seattle	†P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Jan. 16	—	Portland	W. O'Orowa	Am. Lumber Co.
Jan. 17	—	New York via P'ma	Durban Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 18	—	San Francisco	†Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Jan. 20	—	Seattle	Yokohama Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.
Jan. 20	—	Singapore, etc.	Bearport	Am. S. & B.
Jan. 20	—	Vancouver	Can. Inventor	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 20	—	New York via Suez	C. of Dunkirk	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 24	—	New York via Suez	Robert Dollar	Am. Dollar Co.
Jan. 25	—	San Francisco	†P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 25	—	Seattle	†P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
Jan. 26	—	New York via P'ma	Dryden	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 27	—	Portland	Hannawa	Nor. Lumber Co.
Jan. 27	—	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
Jan. 29	—	New York	Alaska Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Jan. 29	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Jan. 30	—	New York via Suez	Ningchow	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 30	—	Portland	Pawlet	Am. Lumber Co.
Feb. 3	—	San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 6	—	Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Feb. 9	—	San Francisco	†China	Am. China Mail
Feb. 12	—	Vancouver	†E. of Canada	Br. C.P.S.
Feb. 17	—	San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 18	—	Seattle	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Feb. 24	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br. C. P. S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan. 7	—	Kobe	Argun Maru	Jan. O. S. K.
Jan. 8	—	Kobe	Atsuta Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.
Jan. 8	—	Kobe	G. Apcar	Br. M.M. & Co.
Jan. 10	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.
Jan. 11	—	N'saki, N. Y'hama	Omi Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.
Jan. 11	—	Kobe	Tsushima	Jan. N. Y. K.
Jan. 13	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Nikko Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.
Jan. 16	—	N'saki, N. Y'hama	Chikugo M.	Jan. N. Y. K.
Jan. 17	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Hakuai Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan. 7	—	Hamburg	Schlesien	Ger. Mel. & Co.
Jan. 8	—	Calcutta	G. Apcar	Br. M. M. & Co.
Jan. 10	—	Kobe, Yokohama	Theseus	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 12	—	Hamburg, etc.	Mito Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 12	—	Hamburg, etc.	Carnarvonshire	Br. G.L.E.A.
Jan. 13	—	London, etc.	Kamo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan. 14	—	Singapore	Harold Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Jan. 15	—	Liverpool, etc.	Keemun	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 17	—	Hamburg	Elpenor	Br. B. & S
Jan. 17	—	Singapore, etc.	Stuart Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Jan. 20	—	Bombay	†Soudan	Br. M.M. & Co.
Jan. 20	—	Singapore, etc.	Bearport	Am. S. & B.
Jan. 20	—	London	†Sardinia	Br. M.M. & Co.
Jan. 24	—	Marseilles	†Amboise	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jan. 24	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Roepat	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Jan. 24	—	Hamburg, etc.	Diomed	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 25	—	Hamburg	E. Kirdorf	Ger. H. S. Line
Jan. 27	—	Liverpool, etc.	Cyclops	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 27	—	London	Katori Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 3	—	Marseilles	‡Cordillere	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb. 3	—	London	†Nellore	Br. M.M. & Co.
Feb. 3	—	Hamburg,	Weser	Ger. Mel. & Co.
Feb. 7	—	Antwerp, ect.	Teiresias	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 8	—	London, etc.	Rhesus	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 12	—	Bombay	†Sicilia	Br. M. M. & Co.
Feb. 14	—	Hamburg, etc.	Troilus	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 15	—	Liverpool, etc.	Titan	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 17	—	Marseilles	‡Angkor	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb. 17	—	London	†Khiva	Br M. M. & Co.
Feb. 21	—	Hamburg, etc.	Laomedon	Br. B & S
Feb. 23	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Schiedyke	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Feb. 25	—	Liverpool, e c.	Peleus	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 3	—	London, etc.	†Morea	Br. M. M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan. 7	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Szechuen	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 7	2.00	S. H'kong, C'ton	Hupeh	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 7	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Loksang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 8	5.00	Ningpo	J'sin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co
Jan. 8	4.45	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 9	8.00	Foochow	Ningshin	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 9	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br. B & S
Jan. 9	2.30	Hongkong, Manila	Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
Jan. 9	5.30	Ningpo	Yungshin	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Jan. 9	5.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Pan. 10	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Jan. 10	—	Amoy, Swatow	Kaho	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 10	—	Wenchow	Hsinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 10	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Chengtu	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 11	D.L.	A. H'kong, C'ton	Suiyang	Br. B & S
Jan. 11	—	Keelung, etc.	Kohoku M.	Jap. O.S.K.
Jan. 13	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
Jan. 13	9.00*	S. H'kong, C'ton	Sinkiang	Br. B & S
Jan. 14	—	Hongkong	Harold Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Jan. 15	—	Hongkong	Siberia Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Jan. 17	—	Hongkong	Stuart Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Jan. 18	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 21	—	Hongkong	Kaga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 21	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Jan. 27	—	Hongkong, Manila	Hannawa	Nor. Lumber Co.
Jan. 27	—	Hongkong	Taiyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Jan. 28	—	Hongkong	China	Am. China Mail
Jan. 30	—	Hongkong, Manila	Pawlet	Am. Lumber Co.
Feb. 1	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 2	—	Hongkong, Manila	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Feb. 5	—	Hongkong	E. of Australi	Br. C.P.S.
Feb. 14	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Feb. 15	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan. 7	9.00*	Chefoo, Dairen	Chohei Maru	Jan. D. K. K.
Jan. 7	9.00*	Tsingtao, Dairen	Yushun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 9	D.L.	Tsingtao	Liangchow	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 9	—	Chefoo, Dairen	Hsinkong	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 9	3.00	W. C'foo, Tongku	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 10	6.00*	Tsingtao, Dalny	Saikio Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
Jon. 11	—	Dairen	Seikyo Maru	Jan. O. S. K.
Jan 11	—	Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br. K M. A.
Jan 13	8.00*	Tsingtao, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
Jan. 13	9.30*	Vladivostok	Lorestan	Br. L. V. Line
Jan. 16	—	Taku, Dairen	W. O'Orowa	Am. Lumber Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan. 7	1.00	Pukow	Luchow	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 7	noon	Wuhc	Hunan	Br. B & S
Jan. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co
Jan. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co
Jan. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Changsha	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kungwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B & S
Jan. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT D. L.—DAYLIGHT A.M.
†CARRYING MAIL.

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IN FRONT SALESROOM ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10th, AT 10 A.M.

GOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS AND SUNDRIES

Including:—

Suite Darkstained Bedroom Furniture, Suite Darkstained Dining room Furniture, Suite Tapestry covered Drawing room Furniture, American Leather couch and Arm Chairs, Cretonne covered Couch and Arm Chairs, New Ladies Brown and White Sweater, Mole skin Cape, Mink fur Muff and Stole, New Evening dresses, Steam Engine Model, Gramophones, Fancy Electric Heaters, Sideboard, Dinner wagon, Music stands, Salamandre Stove, Steel Safes, Carpets and Rugs, Oil Paintings and Pictures, Filing cabinets, Double and Single Iron Bedsteads, Double Mirror Door Wardrobe, Mirror back dressing tables, Chest of Drawers, Flat top Desk, Coal scuttles, Overmantle, Round and Centre tables, Piano Stool, Safes, Cosy Corner, Fenders and Fire Brasses, Soochow Bath Tub, Heating stoves, Rattanware, Green velvet curtains, Tapestry Curtains, French Silver Manicure and Lunch sets, Chinese Curios, Blackwood chair, Flower stand, Silver ware cabinet, Dolls, Books, Electric Iron, E. P. Ware, Perambulator, Sewing machine, Curio Cabinet.

ALSO

New Gramophone Records 10" and 12"
Fine tone Iron framed Piano (by Rosenkranz).
Fine upright Piano.
1 Very Large Pink Tientsin Carpet.
1 8 Bore D. B. Hammerless Duck Gun.
1 8 Bore S. B. Hammer Duck Gun.
1 New Double White Enamelled Steel Bed.
At about 11:30 a.m.
Leghorn fowls (1 Cock and 7 hens).

ON VIEW MONDAY

CARGO AUCTION

On Wednesday, 10th January, at 2:30 p.m.

12 Bales Hemp Yarn, 3 Howe Scales, 1 Fairbanks Scale, 36 Cases Corn Flour, 5 Cases "Palco's" Pate Menage (Goose Liver Preparation), 1 Case Perfume, Analyzing Set, Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoes, Letz Hand Grinders, Combination Power and Hand Grinders, Enamelled Tea Kettles, Steel Wire, Umbrellas, Wooden Boxes, Oil Paper, White Paper, Tobacco, Rubber Hot Water Bags, Tiles, Knives, Hat Clippers, Collars, Silk Enamelled and Glass Shades, Jars, Shaving Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Horse Hair, Varnish, Horse Clippers, Wood Commode Seats, Silk and Inv. Mantles, Burners, Globes, Copper Geysers, Porcelain Law Down Tanks, Iron Hoops, Chisles, Files, Pincers, Frying Fans, Dyes, Brass Bells, Cloth, Lavatory Basins (Damaged), Porcelain Cisterns, Glass Bottles, Goss Cylinder Bulbs, Silver wine (damaged), Emery Cloth, Leather Belting, Soap Powder, Magnetic Needles and Sundries.

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GREAT SALE
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Export, Wholesale and Retail at moderate prices.
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C. ISMER & CO.
44 NANKING ROAD.
Have Received New Stock of
Carriage and Ships Clocks, Watchman's Clocks
A fine assortment of latest style
French Binoculars and Telescopes
Hygrometers, Hydrometers, Chemical Thermometers, etc.
Best Quality, Lowest Prices.

W. Funder & Co.
Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants
Will sell by Public Auction within their Salesroom
NO. 49 KIANGSE ROAD
On Monday, the 8th January 1923,
At 10 a.m.
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE & SUNDRIES.
Comprising:—
Hat and umbrella stands, centre tables, Tapestry covered drawing room furniture marble top tables, double spring couch, easy chairs, sofa, roll-top, flat, single and double desks, office chairs, iron wooden letter files, bookcases, mirror back sideboard, cellarette, dinner wagon, extension dining table, and chairs, white enamelled wardrobe, dressing table, chest of drawers, washstands, white enamelled wooden and iron single and double bedsteads, Soochow curtains, brussels carpets, pianola cinema films, gramophone, records, pictures, a quantity of second-hand gent's & lady's clothing and sundries Bicycles & etc., etc.
also
One fine toned iron frame piano (by S. Moutrie)
One Grandfather's clock,

W. Funder & Co.
Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants
Will sell by Public Auction within their Godown
NO. 18 PEKING ROAD
On Tuesday, the 9th Jan. 1923,
At 2.30 p.m.
SUNDRY CARGO
Comprising:—
Leather shoes and boots, cloth, rubber packing, engine oil, washing soap, large and small stoves, "Lucky Strike" cigarettes, knives, and spoons, wire brass, paper, large desk, letter files, counter, ropes, carpets, a quantity of assorted provisions, and sundries etc., etc.
On view Morning of Sale.

W. Funder & Co.
Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants
Will sell by Public Auction
AT NANKING ROAD JETTY
On Tuesday, the 9th January 1923,
At 12.15 Sharp
One Sea-going Motorboat "Old Mill"—A. 1 Condition fitted with eight cylinder Van Blerck 150 H. P. engine Kerosene. Length 47 feet, beam 10 feet, shallow draught, solid teak, very compact with four bunks, Kitchen, W. C. etc.
Electric light throughout.
For trial trip and further particulars apply to W. Funder & Co.,
Now on view
at
NANKING ROAD JETTY

Auction of Sundry Cargo
Noel, Murray & Co.,
LIMITED
Will sell at Salesroom
On Monday, the 8th Jan., 1923,
Commencing at 2.30 p.m.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
New Leather Boots and Shoes (Ladies' Gent's and Children's) New Towels, Cotton Flannelette, Photographic Paper, Asbestos Powder, Asbestos Sheeting, Dental Powder, Shaving Sticks, Solid Brilliantine, Toilet Cream, Talcum Powder, Lip Salve (White and Red), Generators, "Barnett & Foster" Hand Filling and Corking Machines, Soda Water Pumps, Long Shaft, Boiler, Gas Washer, Bottle Soaker, Bottle Washing Machine, Filter, Cigars, Cigarettes, Fruit Essence, Sundry Wine,
etc., etc., etc.
also
65 Cases Graphilatum Special, Graphilatum Liquid and Graphilatum Structural Iron Paint
5 Casks Factory White Cold Water Paint.
140 Doz. Typewriter Ribbons
27 Cases "Holly Brand" Rice and Milk
20 Cases "Globe" Metal Polish
On View Morning of Sale.

Special Wine Auction
Noel, Murray & Co.,
LIMITED
Will sell by Public Auction
At Salesroom
On Thursday, the 11th Jan., 1923,
Commencing at 2.30 p.m.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
"Cavendish and Sons" Dry Gin, "Maclaren & Co." Old Tom Gin, McIntyre's Veteran Whisky and Ferndale Whisky, "Marie Noyon & Co." French Vermouth, "Boorde & Co.," Gin (Cat Brand), Italian Vermouth, "Duc de Monaco" Champagne (qts. and pts.) St. Afra (Benedictine), Allasch (Kuemmel),
etc., etc., etc.
On View Morning of Sale
When Catalogues will be ready.

Noel, Murray & Co.,
LIMITED
Having been favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction
At the
Asiatic Petroleum Co., (China), Ltd. Lower Wharf Pootung
On Tuesday, the 9th January, 1923,
Commencing at 2.30 p.m.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
TIN PLATES 18¾" x 14" and 20" x 10"
(More or Less Damaged).
also
One second-hand "Campbell" oil Engine No. 6534, 25 B. H. P. in good running order, Discarded solely on account of Extensions. Flywheel 5', 6" diam 12" face Pulley 2 diam, 12" face, 220 Revs, Floor area 8' by 3'
On View Morning of Sale.
Steam Launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 2 p.m. Sharp.

Noel, Murray & Co.,
LIMITED
Having been favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction
at the premises
NO. 673 EAST YUHANG ROAD
On Wednesday, the 10th Jan., 1923,
At 2.30 p.m.
A QUANTITY OF
Old Iron, Iron Moulds, Iron Pipes, Sand, Straw Rope, etc.
also
3 Roll Top Desks.

C 2240
UNIVERSAL HIRE SERVICE
Serves U Right—Day & Nghti
$1 First 20 Min. $3 per Hr.

DO YOU KNOW
that folks are getting
a habit of dropping in at
MAXIM'S
For After-Theatre Suppers?
"There's a Reason."

EVERY NIGHT
at
St. GEORGE'S
Dinners and Dancing

Call
West 189
Ford Hire Service

Merchants Of China Glad To See Passing Of 1922

(Continued from Page 1)

the banks. We shall go into this question in detail in some future instalment of this article, but suffice it to say that a good many firms in China are still black and blue over the losses they suffered and would be declared bankrupt if the banks ever forced a settlement.

MORE CONSERVATIVE

Since the frozen credit period the firms in China have been doing business more conservatively. Many of the banks here have revised their methods of lending in accordance with the extremely valuable experience that they derived in the course of the past two years, which were marked by acute credit tension.

With the increased industrialisation of China the trade of the country is certain to increase. But in speaking of the industrialising of China we are not altogether victims of the tyranny of a phrase. It must be conceded that China is making a powerful attempt to emerge from the status of an agricultural country to one determined to manufacture for herself most of the things she needs. It remains true that a new industrial era has dawned in China.

At the opening of the new year most resumes and forecasts of business conditions are sounding an optimistic note, but it may be observed that practical men of affairs who are acquainted with an understanding of the underlying conditions in Shanghai and abroad are confident that a turn for the better will soon disclose itself. Reduced to its simplest terms, the situation is that most other countries and particularly those of Europe need the things that China produces but are unable to pay for them, an inability which increases as prices rise and exchanges continue to perform antics, and which cannot be overcome entirely until prices fall and exchanges assume a steadier tone. When these prices return to a level that will reflect the relation of the demand for goods to the supply of goods, and only that relation, we shall see normal buying and selling of China products again.

Two distinct pictures have been painted of the commercial possibilities of 1923—one by the pessimists and the other by the optimists. They comprise the generally recognised, outstanding favorable and unfavorable factors bearing on the future industrial and political situation. On the favorable side of the ledger there are small stocks of many imported articles in the hands of the Chinese dealers, improvement in the labor situation, the harvesting of bumper crops in China and an easement in the credit system. On the unfavorable side there stand the acute world financial position, demoralised exchanges and the possibility of curtailed exports, reduction in buying power, over-expansion of many industries both in China and elsewhere, and the periodical labor unrest.

STUDY OF CONTRASTS

A study of China's financial and commercial conditions in the year 1922 is unfortunately a study in contrasts. It gave promise of a rosy dawn but it soon became apparent that we were living in a fool's paradise and that the assured prosperity or signs of it that were heralded at the beginning of the year was merely a mirage. The slight activity of trade at the beginning of the year did certainly mislead a large proportion of the public and also business men and economic students. The experience of all markets and of all the principal countries during the year was virtually the same—namely, a buoyant beginning and a depressing finish. 1922 will probably rank as a year of stagnation in the trade of Shanghai. The outlook is certainly better now than it has been for sometime past, although not as bright as one would like to see. The trade position in China is certain to improve in the course of the coming year, but it is feared that there will for a while be more difficulties and possibly a few minor failures.

As a halting period after three years of peace the year of 1922 will not fill an important and conspicuous place in the commercial history of Shanghai. Judged strictly from a trade and operating standpoint it was a disappointment. That this is true, speaking broadly, has not been due to the factor of obtainable business. In fact the volume of business offered was big but the question was in many cases one of prices. How far the year has fallen short as a period of rounded-out prosperity will be shown when the statistics of the trade of China are published by the Chinese Maritime Customs.

THREE PHASES SEEN

The 1922 trade of Shanghai and, as a matter of that, for the whole of China, divides itself into three phases. The first quarter was one of some activity which continued until the struggle between General Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu came to a head. What the trade has suffered by this war between the two Generals is common knowledge and this the returns of the year will assuredly disclose at a glance. Before the war was launched out the Chinese dealers who were well apprised of what was coming brought a halt to all buying, and the nervousness and tension which began to be exhibited before the actual hostilities commenced assumed large dimensions and all markets became highly demoralised. The evil effects of this are still with us and confidence is unrestored. Just when the dealers have been becoming a little less nervous the Honan banditry have got to work and at the close of the year there is still trepidation about the possibility of merchandise falling into the hands of the marauders in the interior so that few Chinese merchants have the heart to make any purchases. Many marts in the country are denuded of stocks, but under present conditions there is no inducement to replenish.

Shanghai's ponzied finance, incubated by the activities of the exchanges that sprang up like mushrooms in 1921 and sent numerous Chinese families to death or ruin, did not work the ruin in 1922 that it did in the year previous. With the almost total extinction of all these exchanges that came into being the financial situation, so far as Chinese trade is concerned, has become purified. The inner workings of the deals which had been carried out in the several hundred exchanges that Shanghai had boasted have showed a marked parallel to the frenzied methods in vogue when New York and London were shaken by the bucket shop scandal. With the practical elimination of such a serious menace to the trade of this port, business in Shanghai should in future be able to run in safer and cleaner channels. Of the vast amount of capital sunk in the establishment of these exchanges only a portion is now available through liquidation. The losses have been heavy, not taking into consideration the large fortunes lost by those operating on them. Carlyle had declared that Great Britain had forty million of inhabitants, mostly fools. This could more appropriately have been applied to Shanghai when the exchange fever was at its height.

As the United States Minister to China, Mr. Reinsch, had emphasised a few months ago, that in the intellectual life of China today there are two main tendencies, and although they sometimes conflict and contradict each other they run along, on the whole, as parallel currents without mutual conflict, even in a way supplementing each other. They are the movements of Rennaissance and of Modernisation. Even while to the outward aspect everything has been planless confusion, there has been going on in the past few years a spontaneous organisation of national economic and industrial life. As a result scores of cotton mills have sprung up in the industrial centers, whose products are taking the place of the foreign fabrics. The spirit of progress is now pervading the entire Chinese industrial life, and everywhere there are being planned new enterprises.

EFFECT ALREADY FELT

The effect of this industrialisation is already being felt in countries that have been supplying China with goods that she is now manufacturing. If we take the cotton spinning and weaving industries as one of the many examples, we will find there a fair indication of the onward march of industrialisation in China. The British cotton manufacturers unfortunately do not seem to see the significance of all this and believe that the situation in this respect is not serious at all. A number of platform speakers in England have been injecting into the Lancashire millowners the advice that the development of the cotton industry in Shanghai and China should not worry them. There is, no doubt, that Manchester is slowly losing its hold on a portion of the Chinese market, and although a set of circumstances may have combined to do this there is no doubt that one of the principal ones is the establishment of so many cotton mills in Shanghai and in other parts of China. At present the industry here affects Japan and India more than it affects Manchester. During the war grey jeans and grey drills could not be supplied by Lancashire, and these were consequently taken from Japan and India. After the war the Lancashire mills made strenuous efforts to regain the markets they had lost during the war. It is a remarkable fact that while Manchester has been losing its hold in the low grades it has increased its sales on the finer counts, and this is not only true of the Chinese markets but elsewhere in the Orient.

Chinese cotton may not be as good as Indian or Egyptian cotton, as a result of which the cotton piece goods turned out by the local mills are inferior, but great progress is being made by the Nanking Agricultural University to improve the staple, and it is expected that not many years to come Chinese raw cotton will come up in standard to higher quality ones.

PANIC HITS MILLS

During the year under review the cotton and spinning mills in Shanghai and China, in common with other parts of the East and also in common with those in Lancashire, had a checkered career. The prices of cotton at the beginning of the year were firm and the local mills took a lot of Indian and American cotton owing to the shortage of China's crop. The Chinese crop had been very short, not over 60 percent of normal and, in consequence, prices had advanced to a point inconsistent with the quality when compared with foreign cotton imported from the United States. The mills in Shanghai were not disposed to worry over the supplies of cotton but more especially for the market in yarn and sheetings. Until April the price of cotton yarn had been steadied but when the drop of three taels was recorded in the price of manufactured yarn a mild panic seized the mill-owners. Up to then the market for yarn was steady as buyers were not certain just what the cotton markets of the world would continue to do. The mills began to consider seriously the question of disposing of their accumulating stocks of yarn, but consumers were operating very cautiously. The military conflict was then under way between General Chang Tso-lin and General Wu Pei-fu. Railway traffic was paralysed and naturally the effect of all this upon trade was most depressing. Cotton yarn in common with other lines suffered immensely. The clearing up of the Chinese political atmosphere in May last made local cotton millowners optimistic and caused them to believe that the yarn market in Shanghai would remain firm. Of course, at that time it was given out that the world's buying power was ever so much better than six months ago and the needs of China were apparently becoming more acute.

At any rate farsighted mills took advantage of the rise in the price of the tael to 82 cents, caused by a demand for the white metal owing to the war in the north, and bought large parcels of cheap cotton from Bombay and New York.

In April and May the importations of cotton from Bombay into Shanghai assumed very large proportions, the arrivals being some 25,000 to 30,000 bales per week. Indian cotton was largely indented by the mills in preference to the American staple at this time of the year because it was cheaper. Bombay prices, strange to say, were not responding to the rise in American cotton and the Shanghai cotton mill owners naturally bought Bombay cotton.

IMPORTS CEASE

In the month of June the tale was a different one. The heavy importation of Indian cotton had ceased, as the local mills began to accumulate large stocks of cotton yarn, which could not be marketed. The holdings of the cotton mills in cotton yarn amounted to 60,000 bales and the prices ruling at the time were not remunerative to the mills. These mills were carrying heavy supplies of cotton sufficient to supply their needs for many months in advance. A good many of the cotton spinning and weaving mills, when they found that they were making on their purchases of cotton, as it had appreciated, sold a portion of their holdings, expecting to come in later.

In this they were actuated by the very good reports of the growing Chinese cotton crop which many forecasts put down as a bumper one. The state of the Chinese cotton crop acted as a factor in the sales of the cotton purchased by the mills from India and the United States. Shortly afterwards signs of nervousness became obvious in the cotton yarn market of Shanghai.

The cotton mills here were experiencing a period of considerable depression as the demand for cotton yarn from the merchants upcountry was small and prices were receding. The hopes of a demand springing up after the hostilities between Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin proved to have been built on sand, for in spite of the fact that peace came dealers failed to send in orders. The whole of the cotton industry fell into the Slough of Despond, and although every attempt was made to save it from further losses, nothing of a concrete business nature appears to have been done.

The situation continued to grow worse until August, when the Shanghai Cotton Millowners' Association came to a decision not to sell manufactured yarn at under Tls. 135 for the 16 count. How could they possibly have kept up such a pious resolution, for cotton yarn is a commodity the price of which is regulated by the demand and supply? The laws of supply and demand dominate every market in the world, and it does seem ridiculous to lay down certain prices below which a product should not be sold by a manufacturer. The resolution was very soon broken by some of the mills.

Business not long after was done at a much lower rate. THE CHINA PRESS pointed out at the time that the attempt to create an artificial level for manufactured yarn would end in failure, and suggested that the only remedy for the situation in the yarn position would be a curtailment of production, which to be effective should be applied to all Chinese and foreign mills. It was in the second week of December that restriction of the manufacture of cotton yarn by 25 percent was announced by the mills.

The period between July and December continued to be a trial, although in November there was hope springing in the hearts of holders and millowners that the depression that had clouded the industry for the past four months would disappear, as dealers were coming in and making purchases.

This was not sustained for long and the activity proved only a flash in the pan. The deplorable condition of the country, both politically and financially, continued to have a further depressing effect upon the trade situation.

The cotton spinning and weaving mills of Shanghai expecting the Chinese cotton crop to be marketed at very cheap rates owing to its bumper nature have been sadly disappointed for prices have been on the upgrade, there being a good demand from Japan. The price of Chinese cotton even at present is lower than American and Indian cotton, and the Japanese mills have bought largely of this stable, causing the price to appreciate. Mills in Shanghai cannot profitably buy and stock. Chinese cotton at the end of September last was quoted at Tls. 28 per picul for December delivery for the Tungchow grade, while Shensi stood at about 75 tael cents higher. The rate for Tungchow went to Tls. 34.50 per picul at the end of November and last month was about Tls. 33 per picul. These prices are much too high for the Shanghai mills, and as long as the price of yarn continues to decline and that of cotton appreciates the position of the mills will be unenviable and the manufacture of yarn an unprofitable proposition.

Indian and American cotton, which were imported in very large quantities during the year, were not so much in demand in August and the following months owing to the large accumulation of local yarn stocks.

The cotton industry in Shanghai in 1922 began in extreme prosperity and ended in extreme depression. The position of some of the old mills is sound, while many new ones are in difficulties. The recent decision of the Chinese cotton millowners to reduce production should have a wholesome effect on prices.

(To be continued)

THE JADE TREE
is holding an interesting sale this week. There are two tables on the second floor, containing all sorts of useful things. On one is to be found any number of good articles at $1.00 and it is surprising what one can get for that trifling amount! The second table holds articles for $2.00, all of which are marked down from regular $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00 articles.
Come and see how far one can make a few dollars go.
THE JADE TREE
171 Nanking Road, At Lloyd Road corner.

MAGAZINE

The China Press
大陸報

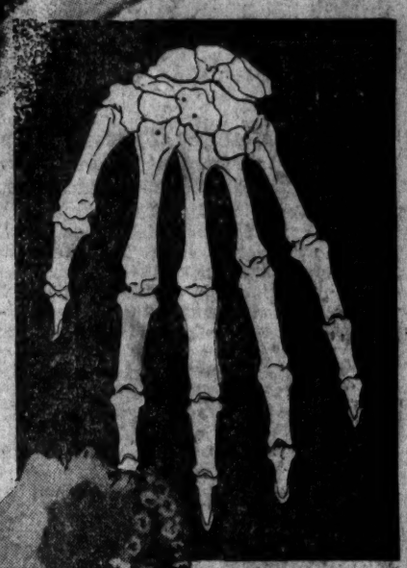
AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 7, 1923

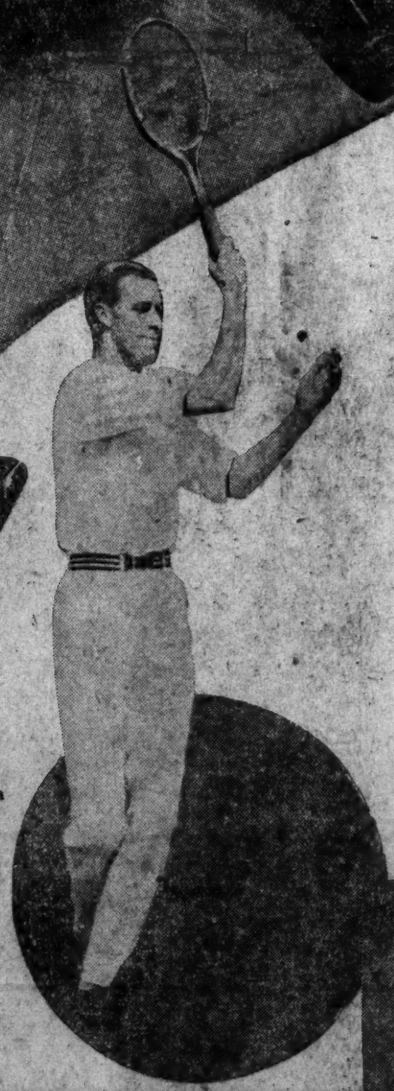
Science Finds the Key to Evolution in the Finger Tip

Our Hands Are More Important Than Brains, Declare the Anatomists; and Here Are Notable Examples of What May Happen If Even One Finger Joint, Or the Tip of a Toe, Is Lost

Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Great Genius of the Pianoforte, to Whom the Loss of a Finger Tip Would Be An Even Greater Tragedy Than a Similar Misfortune Would Be to Tennis Champion Tilden.

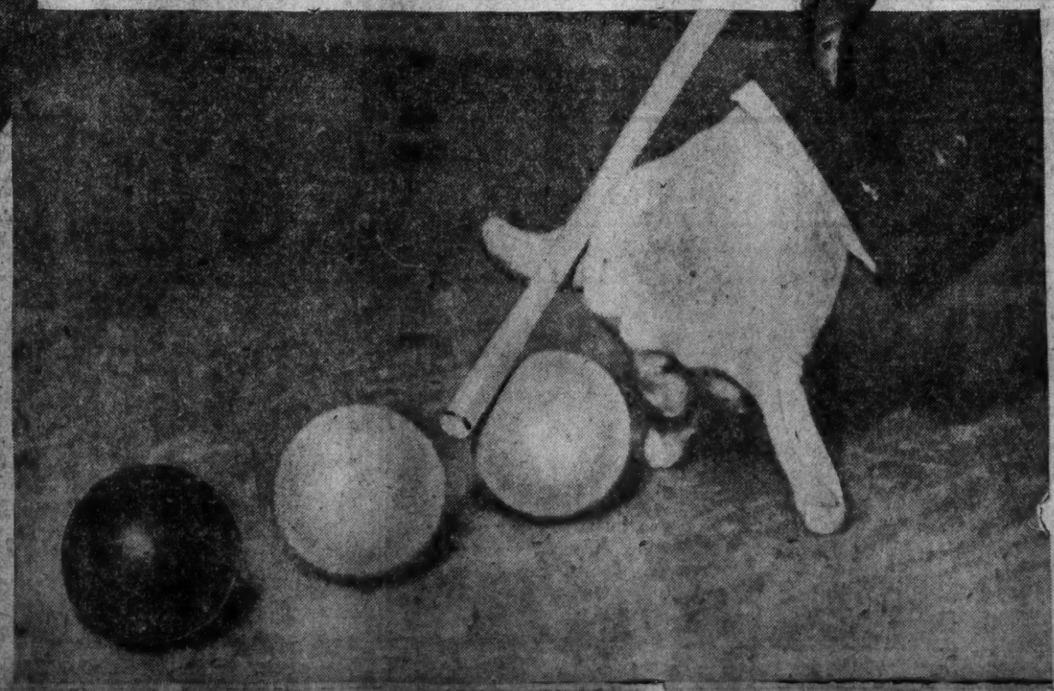


Bones of the Human Right Hand Regarded By Anatomists As "the most perfect mechanical instrument ever produced by nature."



The Right Hand and Forearm of William T. Tilden, the Tennis Marvel. Note the Tip of Middle Finger, the Loss of Which May Cost Him a World Championship.

To a Famous Dancer, Such As Marilynn Miller, the Loss of the First Joint of One Dainty Toe Would Mean the Ending of Her Dancing Career.



This Photograph of the Left Hand of Jacob Schaefer, Famous Billiardist, Who Attained the Championship of the World, Indicates the Importance to Him of Even the Tip of the Little Finger of His Left Hand.

The Well-Developed Fingers and Thumb of Gabong, An Ape, Which Enable Him to Handle Mechanical Tools Like a Human Being.

IN the construction of the human hand—particularly the finger-tips—science believes it has the key to man's rise over all the other animals and his material conquest of the earth.

Monkeys and apes are the only other living creatures which have anything which even roughly corresponds to the human hand—and the chief difference between the paw of a monkey and the hand of a man is that in the latter the fingers are much longer and more highly developed.

Man, because of his longer and better developed finger-tips, can make and handle tools, weapons, machines, typewriters, scientific appliances, musical instruments—the thousand and one appurtenances of modern civilization in the use of which a creature without hands would be almost totally helpless.

Science now declares that the evolutionary development of the human brain alone could have accomplished nothing toward this progress if the hand had not developed with it—and that the superiority of the human "machine" over all other evolved types is even more marked in the hand than in the brain.

The brain, after all, is still imperfect. But the hand, according to anatomists, is "the most perfect mechanical instrument ever produced by nature or devised by the ingenuity of man."

This fact has been startlingly brought to public attention by the misfortune of William T. Tilden, the tennis champion. As the result of a slight injury, the surgeons say that he must lose the tip of his right hand middle finger—and with it he may lose the world championship.

William T. Tilden in One of His Championship Matches Against Gerald Patterson of Australia.

How the mere loss of one finger-tip, less than an inch in length, can be of such tremendous importance, is scientifically explained.

The very perfection of the hand, in a case like that of Tilden's, is the cause of the possible disaster when even a small part of the "perfect mechanism" is removed or rendered useless. The co-ordination and balance of the parts are so absolute that to lose one piece may result in a vital impairment of the entire machine.

Perhaps you have never stopped to look at your own hand and consider its extraordinary mechanism. Maybe you were surprised at the quoted statement of the anatomists that it was the "most perfect instrument," the most perfect organ of the human body.

You may doubt the statement. You may say, "The eye, for instance, is a much more marvelous and perfect organ created by nature." But you are wrong. The eye is more complicated and more delicately functioned, but it is anything but a perfect instrument—not nearly so efficient as the hand for its respective purposes.

The eye gets "out of order" easily, is easily hurt or destroyed; it dims and "wears out" with old age; in many cases it is defective from birth or early youth (consider the number of people who have to wear glasses), and even when normal and at its best it focuses slowly and works inefficiently. It doesn't even tell you the truth about the things it sees. Everyone is familiar with "optical illusions" and "distorted images." Everyone knows that "the hand is quicker than the eye." If the eye were perfect there wouldn't be any such thing as motion pictures. All you would see, if you looked at one, would be a success of "still" images, separated on the screen by blank white flashes. Humboldt, the great scientist, once said: "The human eye has every fault and imperfection known to optical instruments—and a few in addition which are peculiar only to itself."

This essential imperfection, in greater or less degree, is true of all the organs of the human body—except the hand.

The hand is nature's final triumph, up to this point, in the history of evolution. Many evolutionists believe it has had as much to do as the brain itself with making man superior to all other animals.

For picking up and holding anything, from the tiniest hair to the thickest bludgeon; for handling instruments of the greatest delicacy and tools or weapons of weight and power; for striking, seizing, grabbing, choking, mauling and tearing it is magnificently adapted; yet its touch can be gentle, soft and soothing at will.

The finger-tips themselves are marvelously endowed with the sense of touch, much more so than other parts of the body. Draw your knuckle or elbow across the surface of a desk or table or cloth. Then move your finger-tips over the same surface. You will be amazed to discover how much more the second operation "tells" you of the quality and nature and characteristics of the thing you have touched.

The fingers are endowed with muscles and sinews and tendons of amazing strength, compared with their size, but also with nerves of the most tender sensibility. One of the worst tortures the Inquisition could devise was simply squeezing the finger-tips in a vice.

Look in any bag or box of tools, and then compare the best of them with your own hand. There's not one that can vie with it for pure mechanical adaptability and efficiency.

The mishap which has occurred to Tilden's hand would be of slight and almost negligible importance to many another man. It would be nothing in the life of a champion runner or a great singer or a famous lawyer or statesman. Their careers and fame and efficiency would go on exactly as before.

On the other hand, there are certain equally famous people for whom the loss of a finger-tip would be a misfortune second only to death itself—for it would mean the end of career and skill and fame and fortune.

If it happened to Paderewski, great genius of the pianoforte, it would be an even greater tragedy than that which it may mean to Tilden.

He could still compose, and he might even still be able to play the piano skilfully after a fashion, but he would no longer be Paderewski, no longer the magician of the ivory keys whose marvelous playing has thrilled concert audiences from Petrograd to San Francisco. The supreme "touch" which is an essential part of his genius would be gone. The same thing would be true of any piano player.

In the case of a violinist, say, for instance, Kreisler, if the accident happened to a finger of the left hand, the tragedy would be complete. His career would be irrevocably ruined.

To a ballet dancer, quite oppositely, the loss of one finger-tip would mean nothing at all, though the loss of the joint of one toe might mean the end of her career.

In the case of athletics and the field of sports in general which require great skill with the hand, the loss of a finger-tip would mean the same problem that confronts Tilden. Babe Ruth might still pound out as many home runs as in the past, for batting is a thing that requires solidness of grip rather than digital skill, combined with keenness of eye and co-ordination of the muscles. On the other hand, the average pitcher would find himself in great difficulties if he lost any part of a right-hand finger, though there are exceptions to all rules, and Mordecai Brown, famous two-fingered pitcher, of Chicago, actually pitched in world championship games. Jacob Schaefer, who attained the world's title at billiards, would find some of his finest shots impossible if he suffered an injury similar to that of Tilden.

Supposing you lost the tip of a finger? Nine chances out of ten, save for a slight inconvenience and embarrassment, it would not make the slightest difference to your present or future.

Yet there are many people—many famous "stars" whose fame is based in some way on what they do superlatively well with their hands—whose fame literally hangs on a single finger-tip, just as the fame of Tilden and next year's world tennis championship are hanging now.

Creations in Caracul

CARACUL has become the modish fur this season. We see it on suits and wraps and sometimes on the hat. Dyed caracul is the newest innovation. It matches the material with which it is used. Or the fur may retain its natural tan color in contrast to dark fabrics.

CARACUL has gained a wide popularity this season because women have come to realize its splendid wearing quality. Added to this feaure is its lustrous surface and the many shades in which it may be had.

In the models illustrated today, caracul is cleverly combined with cloth to interpret the newest wrap silhouettes. Much style is evident in the cloth coat with its unusual arrangement of the fur trimming. Caracul is applied in a spiral effect from collar to hem, resulting in the pointed line which is so modish.

In another model the low waistline is accepted in keeping with the new line dictate. The long, straight line is the thing—and justly so, for almost any type figure looks well in this model. Grace and dignity are combined to lend it beauty. The blouse is of the caracul fur with the lower part of the coat of fine wool material.

Many women have become accustomed to the easy grace of the cape wrap and fashion designers have not overlooked this influence. The model illustrated has the advantages of the cape, yet it falls into a three-piece suit effect at front in keeping with the style of the moment. Possum fur is chosen to trim this charming wrap but caracul could be substituted if desired.

Two poses of another model are shown. The wrap is warm and comfortable in appearance without sacrificing any of the line which characterizes the newest mode. Again caracul is selected, but this time it takes a companion fur to fashion the long collar and cuffs. The caracul is used for the low waistline bodice, joining the velour skirt by the graceful band of tucks at the hip-line. The costume is made complete for a dressy occasion by the addition of the attractive chapeau in a wide, transparent brim.

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Bobbed Hair Banned By Fashion Setters

American women, far more than European, became devotees of short hair, and, for the last season, they have been making strenuous efforts to acquire again sufficient length of hair to meet the demands of the new European coiffure. With long tresses an accomplished fact, either by the help of nature or the skillful transformation, the woman of fashion may choose for her style of hairdressing any one of the several types that are now sanctioned by the mode. But in making her selection she must always bear in mind the style and silhouette of her costume, which is not always the same for all hours of the day.

For example, for the morning in the city, or for that matter in the country, too, she will probably wear a small snug hat which demands a very particular style of hairdressing. The American woman prefers a softer treatment of the hair to frame the face under the morning or sports hat than does the Parisienne, and she will therefore not dress her hair, for this occasion, a la Grecque, slicked back into a large chignon, as she would arrange it in the evening, but wear it rather fluffy and soft, concealing the ears becomingly. She would do well to remember, however, that for the morning hat, though the style of hairdressing may appear informal, the hair must always be neat, smooth and soigne if the woman is to look really smart.

For the afternoon, and for the evening, of course, the coiffure must be more formal. In the afternoon the hair must be dressed for the larger and more picturesque hat, and in the evening it must be prepared with all possible elegance to act as a foil for the jeweled headdress. In addition and all important is the question of bringing the coiffure into harmony with the style of the costume, for the woman who subtly arranges her hair to complete the silhouette suggested by her frock will always look well groomed and chic.

The formal note in hairdressing owes much to the influence of the titled emigrees from eastern Europe now residing in Paris and London. For example, the popularity of jeweled headdresses is attributed to the Russian exiles now living in Paris, and the new distinction in hairdressing, whose essence is simplicity, is unquestionably due to the influence of those women of the ancient regime. For generations European women have appreciated, as Anglo-Saxon women never have, the charm and distinction of exquisitely dressed and cared for hair. They have always known that the charm of the hair must always and inevitably be first in the luster that results from careful brushing by a well trained maid, and afterward in the line of coiffure created by a skillful hairdresser.

If American women will follow the example of their European sisters and treat their hair accordingly they will be perfectly prepared to adapt to their own particular needs the now coiffures now dictated by Paris.

Perhaps for the American, who has always preferred the simple coiffure, the mode most followed will prove to be a modification of the style favored by the Parisienne today. According to this mode, the hair is drawn back quite severely from the brow and loosely coiled in a lustrous knot at the nape of the neck, with the ears, of course, showing. The undulation, if any, is negligible, the fashionable woman in Paris has discarded it entirely. In other words, the "small head" is now the chic note. This mode, needless to say, is trying to the average woman and demands the particular charm, piquancy and allure of the Frenchwoman's face to carry it off really successfully. Distinction and chic are its keynote rather than mere prettiness. The Frenchwoman will always sacrifice prettiness for style—the American woman, in general, prefers to sacrifice style to prettiness. The latter will work out a mode that is truly becoming to her own type and will adhere to it with slight variations for all occasions.

A radical change, particularly one that disclosed a long concealed brow of temple, is much too alarming for her to accept unhesitatingly. She embraces a new mode gradually, first making sure that with certain modifications she will look just as pretty in it as she did in the old way.

Should the American woman, therefore, be loath to adopt this new style in all its rigor, she may still obtain much the same effect by preserving the sleek, smooth outline, while softening the hair on the forehead in order to arrive at a more becoming coiffure. This compromise will not, however, affect the dressing of the hair in the back, for the chignon must be preserved in order to give the smart new line. Hair parted in the middle and following the shape of the head, with a chignon in the back, is smart, and to a person with along face unusually becoming.

For the older woman, and particularly for the woman whose type is dixhuitieme, there is no more becoming coiffure than the close, rather high, round style, or the modified French roll, both of which are splendid as a support for jeweled headdresses. America owns to a number of very distinguished white haired women, many of them quite young, to whom nothing is more flattering than the hairdressing mode of Louis XV. There is no coiffure that has greater distinction; one need only recall the portraits of Louis XV.'s sisters, by Nattier, to be wholly convinced. Furthermore, many robes de style are seen this winter, and although the periods represented are usually seventeenth century Dutch, German Renaissance, and what is loosely termed medieval, nevertheless with any of these the "small head" is an appropriate coiffure.

For the woman who will be pretty at any cost there is the charming coiffure suggestive of the Grecian and flattering to most women, because, with it the hair is softly waved about the face and then knotted in a loose coil rather high in the back. The charming unruliness of this style may be restrained by a hair net, which, when skillfully arranged will often contribute much to the success of the coiffure.

Still another type of woman—she who fancies herself a Manet or a Renoir—may (at least so it is rumored) be permitted to give her fancy free reign in the matter of the bangs and psyche knots of the '80s. But rumors of the return of bustles and bangs have been heard in past seasons—and where are they? True, we have seen frocks with large bows placed directly in the center back where the bustle should be, notably in Cheruit's collection, but bold would be the fashion prophet who declared the bustle a "fait accompli."

Whatever the fate of the bang one thing is clear, however, ears this season will be decidedly fashionable, which leads directly to the question of ear-rings. In the main the long slender earring of last season is a little demode by reason of its very great popularity, but it must be remembered that with the very plain coiffure which shows the forehead and ears, earrings of some sort help very much to give a becoming effect, and for this reason there can be little doubt that as long as the severe coiffure persists earrings probably will be worn. They may be shorter and less elaborate, but they will certainly be seen in one form or another. The tight string of pearls worn straight around the neck is an innovation in name only, for this fashion is really borrowed from the past. The beautiful women of England and Italy who sat to Van Dyck never failed to wear such single strings of pearls and Rubens painted Anne of Austria with just such a necklace.

Another mode in jewels whose popularity is undiminished is the diamond bandeau set on black velvet. This note of black velvet and brilliants against blond hair or white is most effective and is equally lovely for the dark-haired woman, against whose dusky locks the jewels stand out brilliantly.

Headdresses are smarter this winter than ever before. Of these, both jeweled and of rich metal fabrics, much might be written, for their role is a most important one. To the particular woman whose hair is not her greatest glory or whose locks are just growing in after bobbing, the elaborate headdress comes as a godsend, and this is especially true of the American woman, who, as we have said before, is rather negligent in the matter of giving to her hair the admirable, well groomed appearance achieved by the French woman. The headdress, to be brutally frank, may conceal a multitude of sins, and for this reason its importance cannot be over-emphasised.

The swathed turban of metal cloth or tulle, so smart in Paris now, will be much seen. This is sometimes a close turban draped becomingly above the hair, sometimes a band of loosely pleated or embroidered metal cloth with a crown of brown tulle covering the hair. An extremely elaborate headdress from Paris is barely distinguishable from a hat and consists of a draped band of material worn close about the head, with a crown of tulle and a bow and ends of the tulle falling over one shoulder. When the headdress is of so elaborate a type, it must be en rapport with the type of frock with which it is to be worn, otherwise the whole effect of an evening toilet may be marred.

For the young girl a bandeau of silver or gold is excellent, and tinsel flowers will be much seen. she must decide for herself what The age of a woman really decides the type of hair ornament that will be most becoming, and is most appropriate and flattering from a selection which ranges from the single strand of pearls for the very young debutante to tiara which has always been fashionable, but which should only be worn on formal occasions.

California Children Fight Dog Law

A LAW to subject all dogs inthough they have no vote, have California to vivisection isorganised a great campaign to soon to be voted on, and thedefeat the measure and save their children of the entire State, pets.

Sleep And The Child

BY BRICE BELDEN, M. D.

If children are given proper food at regular hours and not fed between meals, and if they have comfortable beds in darkened rooms, most of them will sleep well.

The reason why the room should be darkened is to insure complete relaxation of the nervous system, since children are very sensitive to all impressions upon the eyes and brain. Therefore the habit of going to bed in a dark room should be established early, in fact from birth. This is a matter of training.

It is natural for children to be somewhat timid, and it is necessary to develop fearlessness in them. Wakefulness will result if bedtime stories are told in which ghosts, goblins, dragons, bears, wolves and giants figure. The child's imaginativeness will magnify all these things into dreadful monsters, and he will develop a great fear of being left alone in the dark.

Night should hold no suggestion of fear to the little child. Its beauties should be impressed upon him. The bedtime stories should relate to birds, flowers and other charming things.

If there are dark blinds on the windows the child will not wake too early in the morning. By thus keeping out the light at the same time that a plentiful supply of fresh air is admitted, more sleep will be taken and the nervous system correspondingly benefited. Lack of this precaution has much to do with too early waking.

A child should sleep in a separate bed even from earliest infancy. This will insure better sleep. It will also lessen the chances of contracting colds and other infections, and cultivate a spirit of self-reliance.

Cincinnati Now Has Orchestra Of Co-Eds

Cincinnati, O.—The University of Cincinnati now boasts an orchestra composed entirely of co-eds. The organisation is one of the results of the "hobby hour" experiment which is being tried out at the university. Class schedules are so arranged that every student has one hour a day which must be devoted to some "hobby," preferably not in the same line of work followed in the regular classes and exercises.

THE BEAUTY EXPERTS.

WHAT THE BEST OF THEM HAVE TO SAY ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.—HOME RECIPES.

THE MAGNETISM OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR

Beautiful hair adds immensely to the personal magnetism of both men and women. Actresses and smart women are ever on the lookout for any harmless thing that will increase the natural beauty of their hair. The latest method is to use pure stallax as a shampoo on account of the peculiarly glossy, fluffy, and wavy effect which it leaves. As stallax has never been used much for this purpose it comes to the chemist only in ¼-lb. sealed original packages, enough for twenty-five or thirty shampoos. A teaspoonful of the fragrant stallax granules, dissolved in a cup of hot water, is more than sufficient for each shampoo. It is very beneficial and stimulating to the hair, apart from its beautifying effect.

TO HAVE SMOOTH, WHITE SKIN, FREE FROM BLEMISH

Does your skin chap or roughen easily, or become unduly red or blotchy? Let me tell you a quick and easy way to over come the trouble and keep your complexion beautifully white, smooth, and soft. Just get some ordinary mercolised wax at the chemist's and use a little before retiring, as you would use cold cream. The wax, through some peculiar action, flecks off the rough, discoloured, or blemished skin. The worn-out cuticle comes off just like dandruff on a diseased scalp, only in almost invisible particles. Mercolised wax simply hastens Nature's work, which is the rational and proper way to attain a perfect complexion, so much sought after, but very seldom seen. The process is perfectly simple and quite harmless.

PERMANENTLY REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

How to permanently, not merely temporarily, remove a downy growth of disfiguring superfluous hair, is what many women wish to know. It is a pity that it is not more generally known that pure powdered pheminol, obtainable from the chemist's may be used for this purpose. It is applied directly to the objectionable hair. The recommended treatment not only instantly removes the hair, leaving no trace, but is designed also to kill the roots completely.

Butterflies Grace Parisienne Shoes

Rings on her fingers and butterflies on her toes—that's the way the fashionable Parisienne goes to balls.

Slippers covered with butterfly wings are the latest things for dancing. Choicest wings are selected, all of about the same size and pasted by a special process to the foundation which is usually of gold or silver. The lovely colors blended together make the whole thing look like a fine bit of silk changeable pastel shades with here and there a bit of the gold or silver shining through.

Almost any tone looks well with light evening gowns, but the lighter blues and yellows and golds are prettier for light shades and the dark browns and purples for the duller ones. There is an endless variety to choose from.

In place of buckles, a big butterfly poses on the tip of the shoes, wired and worked so that it is not too fragile. If madame looks like a dainty butterfly flitting over the ballroom floor it is through no fault of her own—but of the fashionable bootmaker.

The Newest Blouses

BY RITA STUYVESANT

Jacquette and separate costume blouses complete a charming costume for street or afternoon wear, when accompanied by a foundation slip or tailored suit. When the jacket is removed, Madame is all ready in a smart gown to pour tea, or perhaps to enjoy the matinee. The newest models in blouses are those worn over a simple slip and create the most ravishing gowns for informal occasions.

To complete the tailored suit, what could be more appropriate than an embroidered jacquette blouse with basque effect, of satin back canton crepe? And when one finds this blouse in brown with cafe au lait allover embroidery and metal thread, or black with white, or navy with silver thread, fastened at the hips by a novelty buckle, what more could be desired?

If your choice runs to velvet, you will welcome a jacquette model of embossed velvet that crosses itself at the front, and is fastened into a broad band at the hips. A metal clasp hooks at the left side of the belt, and this blouse is also offered in brown, navy or black. Long or short sleeves might be used.

Long-fitted sleeves are an interesting feature of another basque blouse of crepe satin embroidered in contrasting colors. An oval neck and drop shoulders are noticeable in this slip-over model. A broad band at the hips confined the fullness and is clasped to place. Again one finds this blouse interpreted in the three popular shades.

If you do not wear a blouse of type with your suit, you could wear a separate skirt with upper bodice, and you will have a smart afternoon frock. Skirts of this kind, either pleated or circular, come to match the blouses. The upper bodice is in the form of a lining, and is more convenient than a skirt band.

Lace blouses are again being featured for the coming season, and many of these show the side drapes that hang below the bottom. Gray or black is favored in the lace costume blouses.

ETHEL CAMERON

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 7, 1923

Engine In Auto Temperamental As Opera Star

The mechanical movements of the motor in an automobile can be relied on to function properly if all the conditions are just right. But a gasoline engine is as temperamental as an opera singer.

A gasoline engine is apt, at times, to appear thus temperamental even to an owner who has mastered the principles of its operation. This is especially true in starting the thing. When it comes to getting a motor to moving it insists on at least three conditions. No matter how fine an engine it is, how well trained, how good looking, or how many cylinders, these conditions must be met before the machine will give the first consideration to starting. Otherwise it will only fuss and sputter and the owner is quite apt to do likewise.

The three things which are necessary to start the engine of an automobile are a proper mixture of gasoline and air, ignition at the right moment and compression. Gasoline will continue to burn after ignition, but, contrary to the general opinion, it will not explode unless confined, and not even then unless it has vaporised and the vapor is mixed with air. It takes about 200 cubic feet of air to a pint of gasoline vaporised to produce good combustion, though the air supply is usually much more than this to insure carrying off the unburned nitrogen from the air. For starting and speeding up, more gasoline is admitted to the vaporising chamber as the rich mixture ignites more quickly, but for running a leaner mixture produces better results.

POWER FOR DRIVING CAR

Whatever the mixture which is burned there would be little or no power produced if the mixture were not confined under pressure. A tank filled with gasoline vapor and air will explode with great force if ignited, though there be only the ordinary atmospheric pressure upon the tank. But it must be remembered that if the pressure were sixty or seventy pounds to the square inch the explosion would destroy everything in the vicinity. Therefore the designers of the gasoline engine provided for compressing the gas before ignition, to produce the greatest amount of power for driving the car. Valves are provided which admit the charge of mixture to the cumbustion chamber, closing tight after the charge is received.

Then the piston rises, compressing the contents of the combustion chamber until a presure of between forty and seventy-five pounds a square inch is reached. Just as the piston reaches the highest point, and the compression is at the maximum, a spark is introduced into the combustion chamber. Under the pressure the gases burn much more rapidly and the explosive force is greater. The gas does not burn instantaneously, however.

A distinct interval of time is required for all the gas mixture to ignite. For this reason, when the engine is running under its own power, the spark comes just before the time of greatest pressure, and before the piston reaches top center, so that by the time the piston starts the downward stroke the highest efficiency of power will have been reached. Therefore, the spark-timing control lever should be advanced after the engine is started to give the best results. But the engine should be always started with the spark fully retarded.

In the meantime the carburetor has been called upon to send into the combustion chamber through the intake manifold and intake valves a charge of gas mixture. The quantity is regulated by the throttle. When starting, the carburetor should be "choked," that is, the air supply should be partly cut off, causing an extra supply of gasoline to be drawn into the mixing chamber, thus making the mixture richer and more readily fired. When the engine has started running, the throttle is closed to a point where the motor does not race.

IGNITION SYSTEM FUNCTION

The ignition system must deliver to the combustion chamber at the right instant a spark of sufficient intensity to fire the charge. Whether the electric current is obtained from battery or magneto, it must be hot enough to do its work and there must be a timing device which will send the spark into each cylinder when it is needed.

The compression is maintained when the piston rings and grooves are free from gummed oil or carbon and move freely, when the cylinder walls are not worn oval by a slapping piston or creased by carbon, when a film of lubricating oil is constant on the side walls and when the valves are properly seated. Loss of compression means loss of power and the cylinders should be tested every little while to make sure that no cylinder is failing to do its duty.

Having started the engine, three more things are required to keep the thing going. There must be a cooling system of lubrication and a free exhaust. When the owner understands the simplicity of gas-engine operation he can begin to trace each part of the operation. He will know why the engine will not start if it will not, and why it stops when out on the road if it does.

During the fall and winter months it is usually a little more difficult to start an automobile than in warmer weather. This is due to the fact that the mixture lacks warmth and consequently condenses when it strikes the cold cylinder walls. This is usually overcome by priming the engine and choking the carburetor. It may, however, help to put hot water in the radiator. Once the engine is going in cold weather and the machinery gets warmed up it is apt to run as well as any other time.

An owner will learn after a little experience what are the temperamental qualities of his car and will treat it accordingly. By catering to a few little whims that may be found the driver will get good results and enjoyment in the use of the machine.

Fiat Car Wins Hill Climb In Australia

Artillery Hill climb, an annual event organised by the Australian Automobile Club in Sydney National Park, this year united an exceptionally large number of competitors. The hill, which is about 1,320 yards in length, is not only unsually steep but comprises a series of difficult and even dangerous turns calculated to test the skill of the drivers and to prove the flexibility of the engines.

All competitors had to have fully equipped cars with the full load of passengers aboard, including an official club delegate. Awards were made on formula which took into consideration weight, power and time. The first place was won by a nominal 10-15 h.p. Fiat, followed by an Essex and then by a Fiat. The following table shows the points won by the first ten:

1.	Fiat 9.45 h.p. (Garratt)	100
2.	Essex 18.98 h.p. (Goldfinch)	97.2
3.	Fiat 9.45 h.p. (Barnard)	96.7
4.	Essex 18.98 h.p. (W. J. Stuart)	95.7
5.	Essex 18.98 h.p. (Wilm. Stuart)	83.3
6.	Ansaldo 11.96 h.p. (Thompson)	82.8
7.	Vauxhall 29.15 h.p. (Walker)	79.8
8.	Itala 18.21 h.p. (Turner)	74.5
9.	Essex 18.98 h.p. (Arnott)	65.8
10.	Studebaker 21.97 h.p. (Hill)	47.7

Rustic Knows More About Autos Than Horses

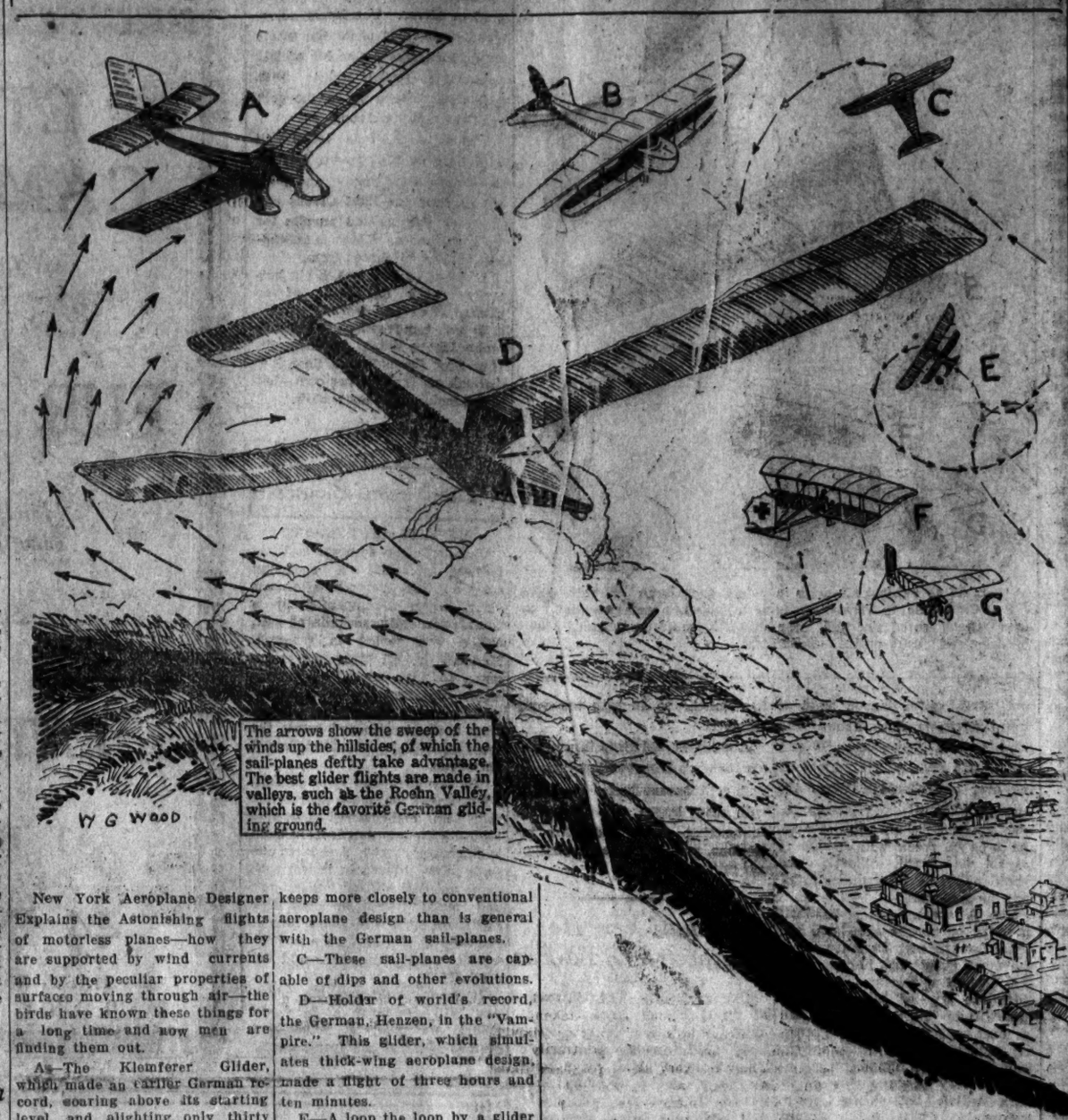
The English rustic of tradition is vanishing, according to an interview in "The London Daily Express."

"Hodge, the rosy-cheeked, slow-witted farmer's boy, is becoming an extinct type. His place is gradually being taken by a new kind of Hodge, a Hodge who knows all there is to know about motors and nothing at all about horses."

These observations were made by a tea-planter, who revisited England after an absence of fifteen years.

"The change is astonishing," he continued. "All over the country the harvest is reaped by mechanical means, and as soon as the corn has been cut and bound by motors of one kind and another, large mechanical plows make their appearance and prepare the land for the next crop."

These Diagrams Reveal Mechanical Principles Involved In 'Gliding'



The arrows show the sweep of the winds up the hillsides, of which the sail-planes deftly take advantage. The best glider flights are made in valleys, such as the Rochn Valley, which is the favorite German gliding ground.

New York Aeroplane Designer Explains the Astonishing flights of motorless planes—how they are supported by wind currents and by the peculiar properties of surfaces moving through air—the birds have known these things for a long time and now men are finding them out.

A—The Klemferer Glider, which made an earlier German record, soaring above its starting level, and alighting only thirty feet below it.

B—A French glider, the Bellanger type. It is a biplane, and keeps more closely to conventional aeroplane design than is general with the German sail-planes.

C—These sail-planes are capable of dips and other evolutions.

D—Holder of world's record, the German, Henzen, in the "Vampire." This glider, which simulates thick-wing aeroplane design, made a flight of three hours and ten minutes.

E—A loop the loop by a glider is reported.

F—Another biplane type—Swiss, piloted by Chardon. It is very light, and the pilot's legs hang below, so that he can get off by running.

G—A French monoplane, which was piloted by the American, Allen.

BY F. F. WETMORE

Illustrated By W. G. WOOD

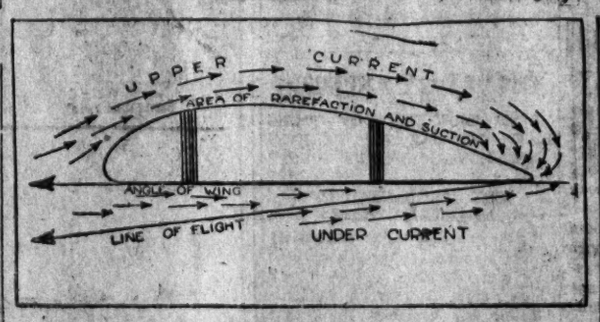
Everybody knows that the glider, or "sail-plane," as the Germans say, is the latest rage in aeronautics, but just what keeps these motorless aeroplanes aloft for long periods is the subject of much popular conjecture. Now the recent world's record for gliders, made by the German, Henzen, in his Vampire, a flight of three hours and ten minutes, brings the subject up with sharper interest than ever.

Vincent J. Buranelli, designer and constructor of aeroplanes, who, himself, has taken part in many gliding experiments, makes the following explanation for readers;

"The most general fact," Mr. Buranelli says, "is the character of the wind currents in the valley where the German flights are made. The winds sweep up the hillsides. They are level with the hillside, but they blow upward with reference to horizontal ground. Thus, the glider goes off the hillside in an upblowing wind. Now, in a perfect calm, if the hill were steep enough, the glider might glide for a long distance and remain off ground for some time. This upward hillside wind give a large added element of suspension. Then, when the upsweeping wind comes to the hilltop it tends, by reason of contrary currents, to eddy upward and over. A glider moving into this eddy will naturally soar aloft, and by skilful maoeuvring may keep in the eddy almost indefinitely. The picture at the top of the page shows this principle applied.

"But even on a level, a glider might sail in a horizontal wind. I have seen an aeroplane, heavily loaded, lifted off the ground by a horizontal strong wind and carried up vertically many yards. It might have hovered in the air a while had a pilot been in the cockpit and in control. The action of wind on a plane in this circumstance is, however, very complex, and the theory has not been satisfactorily worked out. If you will take a pair of mounted, dried wings of a soaring bird, a buzzard or albatross, say, and place them flat on a table and then direct the current of an electric fan horizontally against their front, they will creep forward and rise. This involves the curious and interesting theory of vortex action.

"The diagram shows the cross section of a thick-wing type of aeroplane surface, whose lines are generally those of soaring bird wings. When a wing with a blunt front, as shown, is in a horizontal wind, the air "stacks up" in front of the blunt edge—a mass of comparatively still air under pressure, which forms a tapering entering wedge. The current striking this wedge of air is deflected in such a manner that it does not exactly follow the contour of the wing. It sweeps over the upper curve of the wing and shoots back, leaving an area of rarefaction between itself and the surface of the wing. The entire upper surface is therefore subjected to a suction, while the under surface, through the design of the wing, is under a pressure thrust upward. It is estimated that two-thirds of the lift of a wing is due to the suction on the upper surface. A pretty evidence of this area of rarefaction over the wing top is observed when flying in rain. The machine may be rushing through the air at a terrific speed, but the water on the top of the wing forms little globules, which remain undisturbed, when with any sweep of wind at all they would be blown away.



Action of wind current on thick wing, as in aeroplanes and some gliders. A cushion of compressed air forms in front and acts as entering wedge. The deflected current does not follow upper line of wing, but sweeps over it, forming an area of rarefaction, which exerts a suction on the upper surface and gives a lift. The two long arrows show the relation of wind direction and the direction in which the plane is actually moving.

"This thick-wing principle is utilised more and more in the gliders. The bird-like sail-plane shown in the middle picture is a striking example. The record making Vampire, too, is a thick-wing type. In my opinion the best results will be obtained with this design.

"Incidentally, the great value of the gliding experiments does not lie in the direction of motorless flight. Speed and weight-carrying demand power. The sailplane, though, is bringing a great increase of refinement of aeroplane design and adding to our knowledge of the laws of aerodynamics, laws which it is difficult to sense delicately in the highspeed aeroplane of today. Considerable progress, nevertheless, is being made in this direction."

Auto Fashions

Dazzle motor-cars are out of date. No longer does even the most bizarre society girl owner-driver have her car painted vivid yellow or flaming red. Soft, clear pastel shades that brighten the traffic without arresting it now lead fashion in this respect. Especially an attractive shade of the putty class, rather like the coffee hue of a mocha cake, and a subdued green tint that is pale without being in the slightest degree insipid.

Pale shades are favored for interior upholstery, and most folk have removable washing covers for their car cushions.

The rose-colored foot-muff in the car with the rose-colored cushions illustrates the growing custom for all fitments of the motor to match the general color scheme. Foot-muffs are made in all shades of leather, bordered and lined with fur, while a useful foot-muff of established favor is that of lambskin lined with fur.

Whether one is a chorus girl or commerce magnate, an engagement pad to hang in one's car is a necessity of the moment. The newest ones are framed in colored leather to match the car, with pencils all in keeping.

Mascots are plentiful and novelties so abundant that it is easy to be out of the ordinary. Some motorists make sure of originality by having mascots made to special order, as the Maharajah of Patiala, who has had an elephant rampant fixed on his car. New ideas include a comic but realistic policeman, Old Bill, dolls of all sorts, ballet dancers, Mephistopheles, fairies, kittens and cats, stuffed dogs and monkeys, Teddy bears, silver racehorses and jockeys, with any selected racing colors, and the figure of Velocity, which delighted the Prince of Wales so much.

Windproof clothes are the motorist's joy and comfort, and many new models have primary attention drawn to this virtue of their construction. Men can get lined leather waistcoats, with pockets and sleeves, guaranteed windproof. For women, one of the most attractive motor hats on the market is an original shape in painted leather, the front upturned with slightly outspread wing sides, and with a wind screen to let down at the back.

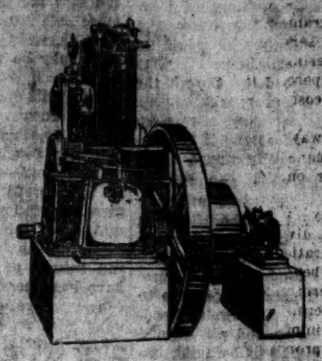
Anything original on or in connection with a motor-car is assured of notice, if not popularity. Quite the most topical notion is that of the car fitted with wireless.

LOW TAXI FARES

Although the price of gasoline in Brazil is considerably higher than in the United States, taxi fares in Rio de Janeiro are much lower. Cars rent by the hour at only 13 milreis, or slightly under $3 at the present rate of exchange.

BENZ

High Pressure Crude Oil Engines



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How Public Highways Affect The Taxpayer; Methods Of Payment

Editor's note—Now that China has definitely started upon a campaign of road building the following paper by Mr. A. J. Brosseau, member of the Highways committee of the American National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, will be of interest. Mr. Brosseau read this paper before the Second National conference on Education for Highway and Highway Transport Engineering, at Washington, D.C. last month.

The paper deals with the problem of financing the building of public highways, which is, of course, the big problem that will have to be overcome in China before any appreciable advance can be made in road building on a broad national scale.

Mr. Brosseau deals, of course, with the problem as it applies particularly in America, but most of his observations will fit just as well in China.

Motor transport is a major phase in public service.

Engineering records show that from 40 percent to 50 percent of highway cost is permanent investment.

A highway properly maintained, is a permanent highway and will not "wear out before the bonds mature."

Highway construction costs should be divided between the present generation and those to come who also benefit.

Long term bonds are economical, as they permit more extended construction immediately with benefits resulting promptly.

THE MOST VITAL FACTOR

One engaged in the every-day occupation of selling transportation struggles with many unsolved problems, some of which I should like to place before the educator.

Transportation is, perhaps, the most vital factor in the lives of all of us. How much attention has it been given in the text-book, and in class room work?

How does the educator define transportation?

Does he think of it as it was twenty years ago when the railroad was the only carrier, or in terms of the highly complex relationships of today when we have highway, water-way, electric and steam rail lines, and very soon airways to be correlated?

Is he dealing with it as it will be in the future when these agencies may overturn all of our accepted theories of economics, social life and political boundaries?

Has he taken into account the fact that highway transport has already injected new factors into our economics?

Does he understand the relation between the highway and the vehicle and the important service they render to the public?

Does he know that the highway and the vehicle together constitute a great factory which produces the commodity we call transportation?

Does he realise the importance of these factors in the financial scheme of things and is he prepared to assist in developing sound theories not alone of finance but of the actual physical structure of road and vehicle?

Does he know that transportation is today the most important problem confronting the nation, and, if we are to arrive at sound conclusions, one that requires the best efforts of the most efficient research men obtainable?

Has it ever occurred to him that the highways are not built for the individual owners, but for the public, and that the privately owned vehicles operating over the roads are in reality mere agencies for the convenience and comfort of this same public.

FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

I ask these questions because before we can approach the problems of highway finance with the enormous sums involved, it is essential for us to understand that we are dealing with a major phase of public service.

If highway transport had not become a vital element in serving the public, if the public realising its cost did not still demand it because of the benefits which it brings, then the educator would not be justified in considering this question.

The recognition which national, state and county governments have given through the large appropriations already made for highway construction, and the ever-widening use of the motor vehicle, demonstrate conclusively the public acceptance of individual transportation.

Is not the task of the immediate future, then, that of laying out broad policies which will make highway transport of the greatest benefit to all?

MUST READJUST POLICIES

The first step, as I see it, is a readjustment of our financial policies which will permit the counties and the states to carry on their program of highway construction and maintenance in the most equitable manner possible.

Incidentally, we will have to readjust our administrative policies so that when these expenditures are made, they shall fit most exactly with the needs of public service.

Every dollar of expenditure must return at least a dollar's worth of service.

We must weigh well all of the elements entering into any appropriation for any purpose and only those must be made which we know will surely return a direct profit to the public. Further we must seek to definitely allocate those profits so that the burden will be borne in as large a measure as possible by those who are the beneficiaries.

WHO BENEFITS?

Who benefits from highway improvement?

In any attempt to answer this and the many other questions ahead of us, there remains still much research work to be done. Now, therefore, the purpose must be to sketch out the paths which are indicated by governmental studies up to the present time, in order that the issues may be clarified.

Broadly speaking, we will all agree that those who are alive today and those who come after them down to the children of the third and fourth generations, will benefit from highway construction, provided that, once constructed, the highway is maintained.

Some might go further and say that the highway, if maintained will be of benefit for all time, but looking at this as practical men, we can concern ourselves only with a definite period of time wherein the inventive genius of the country would not have opportunity to upset our present scheme of transportation by new methods. This might well be from fifty to one hundred years.

LONG TERM BONDS

It would then appear as a general proposition, assuming the ability of our engineers to maintain a highway once built, that the cost of highway construction should first of all be divided between this generation and those to come, which, of course, at once implies long term highway bond issues.

Here again, however, we come at once to practical limitations, the extent of which must be finally determined by economic research.

Can the highway engineer maintain the road once built?

We have been accustomed to hear that roads have broken down under heavy motor traffic and that money expended for them has been wasted. Is this true? Fortunately, in this field we appear to be arriving at a definite demonstration of facts. Engineers tell us, for example, that forty to fifty percent of the cost of construction of a highway is a permanent investment, assuming that the highway has been properly located. The right of way, the grade, the drainage, bridges, shoulders and engineering costs need only be paid for once. It is the surface which wears.

Engineering records show that here the loss is less than is popularly supposed since in the rebuilding of a surface it is possible to salvage much of the material and use it for a base for new surfacing.

MAINTENANCE ESSENTIAL

This leaves us with a definite need for constant maintenance and that maintenance is limited not by physical but by financial ability. We have placed too much stress upon the original construction and not enough upon the constant maintenance.

Can we assume proper location of the highway? Here again is a field for the student of political administration in its relation to economics. The state engineer looking at a map which shows the economic development of a state, the routes of through travel, and the feeder lines, has before him a bird's-eye picture which enables him to determine positively and accurately where highways should go. We cannot expect the local official to be able to gauge this so well. Centralisation of authority seems essential if the public's funds are to be properly conserved.

Should we seek to develop all highway construction through bond issues?

This question is one which cannot be fully answered until those preceding it are taken into account.

Before we expend any funds we must know that the benefits to be derived from the improvements of a highway are more than sufficient to justify the cost of that improvement.

We must then be sure when bond issues are proposed that the improvement promises something more than the cost of maintenance.

FUNDS MUST BE ASSURED

Before granting the authority to issue bonds, provision must be made for the proper control of construction expenditures, adequate maintenance and sinking funds.

These points checked off, we are likely to find that we have come down to a consideration of the improvement of the main state systems, which will average about seven percent of the total mileage of this country. When completed, this system will place all of us on main roads, or but a few miles away and through the feeder lines we will be enabled to reach the great highway and deliver our commodities to market.

Here then is the field in which the cost of highway construction should be divided between this generation and those to come.

We are proposing that this generation shall undertake to build these roads, charge the cost to capital account, pay for them by long term bonds, use them and pass them on to the next generation in as good or better condition than we built them. We propose that each generation shall pay a fair rental charge for the use of these roads in the sum of amortisation charges, and interest, plus maintenance.

Shall we not then proceed as would a business man, or a farmer, when setting up his establishment? The full cost of the factory or the farm would not be assessed against the first year's income, but would be carried over a term of years, during which time the returns would be enough to meet all charges and pay a profit as well.

UNIVERSAL BONDING

This must not be taken to mean, however, that we should at once proceed arbitrarily to say to every state, you must have a bond issue to take care of your road improvement program. As in all other phases of this complex problem there are a host of limitations to be set up, and it is only through investigations by trained men that we shall ultimately find the correct answer.

Dogmatic statements must be avoided. Prejudice must be eliminated.

Analyses of highway development to date show that there are two general sets of conditions which apply. The first is found in those states which, like New York, Massachusetts and some of the other eastern and perhaps middle western sections, have to deal with a developed traffic problem and have already met with many of the conditions mentioned.

Perhaps Maryland is the best example, for it has a highly developed state system paid for in large part by long term bonds and now maintained from current operating funds. There is no need for a further bond issue in Maryland today. Perhaps there never will be. The problem of construction on the state system has been largely dealt with. In such cases there may be a period when short term bond issues will be found advisable in small lots, as often happens in business, but there is no thought that long term issues should be generally imposed where original construction has been advanced as it has in Maryland.

WHERE BONDS ARE NEEDED

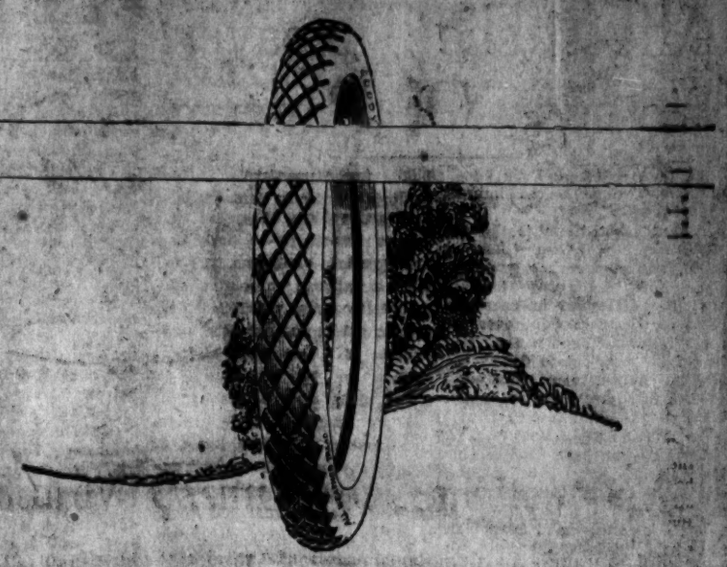
The other condition is that of the southern or western states, where valuations are low, mileage is high and traffic not yet developed. Here the problem is one of construction, largely. The general tax burden is high and any attempt to meet the needs of highway development from current funds would result in so retarding the program that dollars would be lost in diminished or retarded economic development where pennies would be saved.

The question which here must be answered is, "Do the increased profits resulting from highway construction under bond issues, offset the difference in cost as between 'pay-as-you-use' and 'pay-as-you-go' methods of financing?"

Looking at this from the viewpoint of the business man suggesting clues to be run down, I want to state at the outset that if you consider this problem from the standpoint of building, let us say one hundred miles on a pay-as-you-go policy in ten years' time as against one hundred miles in one year with a bond issue, in the first case, in ten years you will have paid all of the principal charges of that one hundred mile construction, but will have obtained only an average use of fifty miles for the entire ten years period, while one hundred miles built in one year give the use of the entire mileage.

This immediately suggests again the question of the benefits to be derived. In either case it must be assumed that there is to be a benefit, or the program should not be undertaken. The

(Continued on Page 6)



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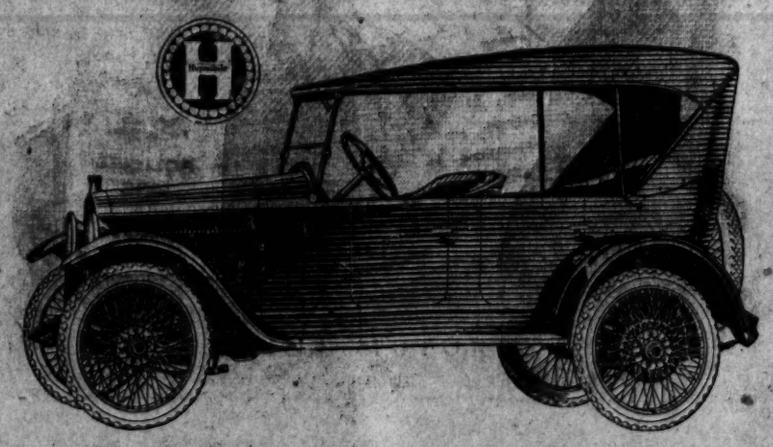

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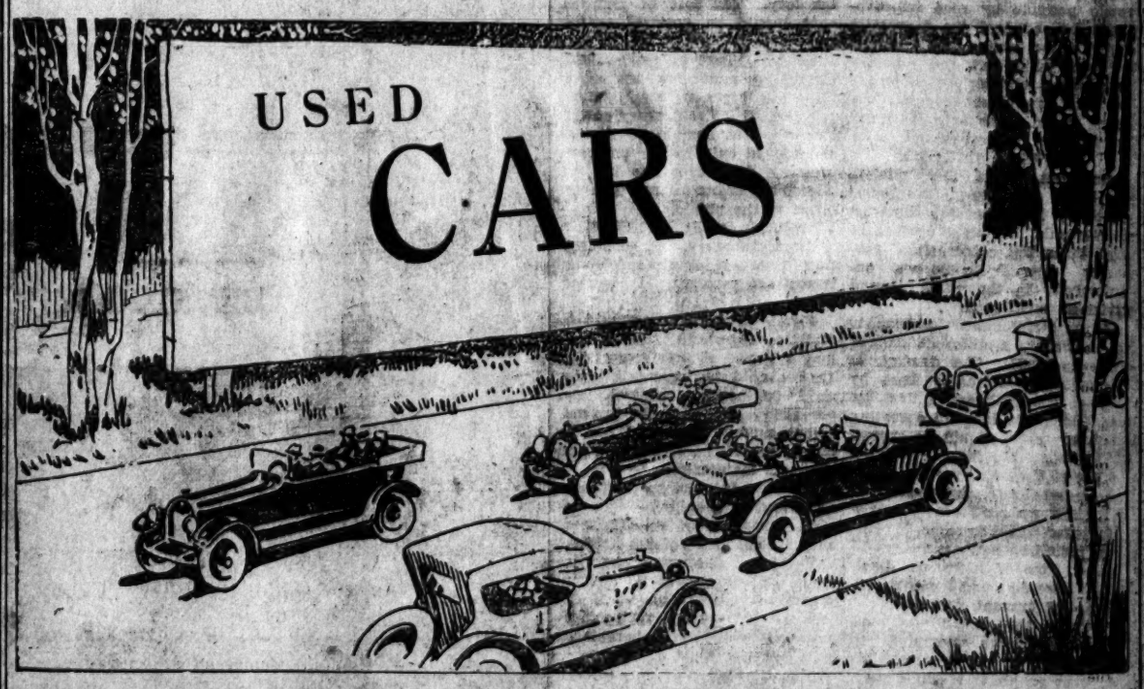

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Nash	7	,,	(model 1920)
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Briscoe	5	,,	(run 7,500 miles)
Cadillac	7	,,	(run 3,400 miles)
Citroen	5	,,	(model 1921)
Crossley	5	,,	(model 1921)
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Angus Sanderson	5	,,	(run 4,500 miles)

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Dodge	,,	(run 3,400 miles)
Buick 6	,,	(model 1920)
De Dion	,,	(model 1920)
Studebaker	,,	(just overhauled)
Willys Knight	,,	(just as new)
Liberty	,,	(A. I. condition)
Buick 6	Sedan	(run 5,500 miles)
Nash	,,	(used 3 months)
De Dion	,,	(model 1921)

ROADSTERS AND COUPES

Studebaker	Roadster	(Light six)
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How Public Highways Affect The Taxpayer; Methods Of Payment

(Continued from Page 5)

differences then is the interest charged.

Against that there is the ten year use of the one hundred miles, and engineering investigations now under way indicate that the difference in operating costs of transport alone over the good road as against the bad would be sufficient to defray the interest charges many times over, even if we discarded the social benefits which inure.

WHO SHALL PAY?

Thus far we have discussed as beneficiaries only two general classes, this generation and those that follow.

If the highway bond issue plan is to be carried out, however, we must set up the conditions under which these bonds will be issued, and in order to do so we should determine more specifically the question of beneficiaries in order that, in setting up our source of revenue, we shall be as equitable as possible.

At once a new set of questions presents itself for examination.

What is the effect of highway improvement upon agricultural valuations?

What is the effect of highway improvement upon urban valuations?

What is the effect of highway improvement upon the operating costs of the user, the agent of the public?

The answers will vary according to the typographical conditions, economic conditions, the extent and character of the traffic. Each state will have to meet this situation as its own needs demand and these needs can only be finally determined by specific inquiry and investigation upon a very broad scale.

There are few today, however, who will deny the influence of highway development upon the farmer. The truck gardener, the dairy products man, and even the producer of heavy staples, has found his markets favorably affected by highway improvement. Perhaps more important, the educational and social advantages derived from highway extension have opened a new vista to all.

Likewise, the development of urban properties and particularly of suburban properties has been perceptibly affected. No one who drives a motor vehicle or a horse will question the beneficial effect of highway improvements.

How far the use of large units made possible by road improvement has affected the economics of all three groups mentioned, is a point which few can discuss fully yet, particularly with regard to road improvement costs, but here again there is a definite problem to be worked out.

GENERAL BENEFIT

So that while the relative amounts may differ, it seems that any fair plan for construction should be based upon general taxes for construction purposes, since all classes are enumerated in the three broad divisions mentioned.

When maintenance is considered, however, a different answer presents itself. The damage to the wearing surface is done by traffic. Traffic benefits first by maintenance in lowered operating costs, so traffic should be expected to meet this levy.

Yet at once the question arises as to what is maintenance?

Shall we say that a manufacturer building a new plant or installing new machinery to take care of increased business, should consider that an item of current expense?

Could the farmer or business man who attempted to assess such costs against his crop or output in a single year, expect the buyer to pay it cheerfully?

Likewise, would the extension of a highway or its widening be an item in maintenance or construction?

There seems to be a close parallel in these two instances and undoubtedly where cases of this kind occur, ordinary business practice will prevail.

The same problem presents itself when a road is lifted from a low to a higher type to the extent of the difference in cost.

FLEXIBLE REGULATION

Another consideration which must be made a matter for thorough study is found in regulation of traffic on the highways. The whole question of finance is tied up in this point, because, after all, the only justification for any highway improvement, as I have already noted, is the service which the highway renders and that service should be permitted to grow without restraint as long as it is sound economically.

If we restrict traffic unwisely, maintenance costs may be less, but transport operating costs may be swelled out of all proportion, and since the public pays the bill in any case, we should seek to make highway transport in its entirety function at the lowest possible cost.

Here we can suggest a prolific field for investigation. Overloading apparently damages both road and vehicle. Seasonal limitations appear to be necessary under certain conditions, and still with a railroad congestion such as obtains today, which is of the greater public moment—the maintenance of a low grade highway surface, or its destruction by goods which must be moved?

There should be definite restrictions on maximum loads, of course, at least until the highway builder can catch up with the highway user—a goal still far in the future—but it is not necessary to consider that phase in detail now.

I only wish to point out that unwise regulation, just as abuse of the road by the user, may operate to the detriment of the public interest, and therefore both should be carefully guarded against, particularly where we are concerned with the general aspects of a broad financial program predicated upon the need for traffic development.

Summing up the points made, then, I would like to suggest that out of the questions presented for your analysis we have indicated the need for a very definite policy of highway finance.

SUGGESTED POLICY

Personally, I should say that subject to varying conditions of highway development, of valuations, population and traffic in the several states, the program resolves itself into this:

First: The preparation of a "construction budget" by every state, estimating the cost of the primary and secondary roads to be built, year by year, for the next ten years.

Second: That based upon the stage of development of that program at this time, the cost of construction—all or part—shall be met by bond issues, except in those states where the construction program is practically complete. ?bffKS

Third: That a budget of current operating costs be set up to defray—interest on bonds, amortisation charges, and maintenance. The amount necessary to pay interest and amortisation should be included in the general tax levy. The cost of maintenance should be assessed against the user. s—1

Fourth: That all expenditures should be under the control of the state highway departments.

Fifth: That regulatory powers should be as flexible as possible and lodged only within the state highway department, to be administered in accordance with the needs of the public.

SOUND BOND METHODS

As a summary for consideration where state highway bond issues are necessary, I suggest that:

First:—Bond issues should be serial in form and issued for as long a period as fifty years. The fund should be expended under rigid engineering control, and provision must be made for sufficient current income to pay interest, amortisation charges and adequate maintenance.

Second: Interest on bonds and amortisation should be paid for from general taxation. Maintenance be charged against traffic.

Third: Maintenance shall include all changes up to and including reconstruction, save extensions or added replacement costs where an inferior is replaced by a superior type of surface.

Fourth: Only that type of road shall be constructed which is adequate for the needs of present and future traffic. This shall be determined by careful survey, both of traffic and of economic possibilities.

In conclusion, may I express the opinion of a business man that, after all, this question is a business problem—that, if you please, of manufacturing transportation. It must be dealt with from that viewpoint alone, if the interests of the public are to be conserved.

Ford Machine Makes 64 Miles Per Gallon

Sixty-four miles to the gallon was the higest mark set up by a Ford machine in a recent economy run held at San Diego, California, for Ford cars only. The second best score was 48 miles to the gallon.

There were 189 Fords entered for the competition and it required almost two hours to check the machines fill and seal the gasoline tanks and dispatch them over the 48 mile course.

All description of Fords were entered, some of them carrying special equipment of all kinds and others being the straight stock models.

Where Cadillac Got Its Emblem

"What do the ducks mean?" Every person who has seen the coat of arms mounted in colors on the Cadillac radiator has either asked this question, or wondered in his own mind what all the cross bars and squares of the Cadillac emblem indicate.

The story goes back to the year 1683, when Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, a young French officer, came to America and settled at Port Royal near the home of "Evangeline," Longfellow's heroine.

After varied adventures on the coast, he came down the straits with a handful of followers in 1701, and in the name of Louis XIV, king of France, founded the Detroit colony.

FAMED COAT OF ARMS

Cadillac was a real leader and organiser. He was a citizen of the world, even as his namesake is today. France gave him birth. Quebec claimed him as a resident, Mackinac as a commandant, Louisiana as a governor, and Detroit as a founder.

Despite all handicaps, the little colony he established flourished and thrived. He was one of the few early voyagers who were able to deal satisfactorily with the Indians.

The coat of arms was granted to the Cadillac family by the king of France, and was a sign of nobility. When the name of the heroic Frenchman was adopted for the Cadillac car, it followed naturally that the coat of arms should also be adopted.

SHIELD'S MEANING

Research in the realms of history and heraldry reveals in part at least the meanings of the various portions of the shield:

The six fowls in the upper left and lower right-hand quarters are not ducks. They are cygnets, or young swans, and, to the Cadillac family, indicated purity of descent. The black bands across the sections containing the swans are "barrulets," symbolic of conscience, religion and honor, as against passion and evil temptations. The blue in the colored quarters symbolises loyalty and truth. The gold denoted generosity and elevation of mind, and the red other noble virtues.

To the Cadillac family the ancient coat of arms was a sacred thing, standing for trustworthiness, honor and leadership. For the Cadillac organisation today it can have no lesser meaning.

Accident Death Rate Is Higher

(China Press Correspondence)

Washington, D. C., by mail.—The Department of Commerce announces that the returns compiled by the Bureau of the Census show that during the year 1921, 10,168 deaths resulting from accidents caused by automobiles and other motor vehicles, excluding motorcycles, occurred within the death registration area of the United States (exclusive of Hawaii), which area contains 82 percent of the total population. This number represents a death rate of 11.5 per 100,000 population, as against 10.4 in 1920, 9.4 in 1919, 9.3 in 1918, and 9 in 1917. Between 1917 and 1921, therefore, the death rate per 100,000 population from motor vehicle accidents and injuries increased about 28 percent. In the 27 states for which data for 1917 are available the actual number of those deaths increased from 6,014 in that year to 8,492 in 1921, an increase of 41.2 percent.

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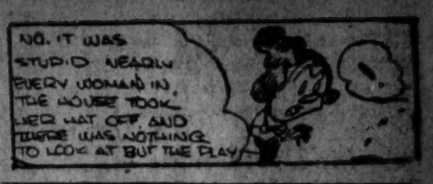

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 7, 1923

CLUB ELEVEN BEATS POLICE; HIGH SCORES

Recs Defeat St. Xaviers By 6-0 Score; Engineers 2, Public School 1

LUSITANO NETS 27 GOALS

Club, Recs And Navy Also Up In Second League Games

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

First Division
S.F.C. 9, Police 2.
Recs 6, St. Xaviers 0.
Engineers 2, Public School 1.
Second Division
S.F.C. 5, Hanbury School 3.
Recs 2, Customs 0.
Navy 6, Rangers 0.
Lusitano 27, Public School 0.

BY "WHISTLE"

Yesterday was a day of heavy scoring in both divisions. Both the Club and the Recs made use of their opportunities, with 9 and 6 goals respectively and in the second division the Lusitano established, what is probably, a League record, of 27 goals, the Navy following with the next best score of 6. The First League games ran to expectations, though the Engineers had not any too much margin to spare, scrambling home by the odd goal in 3.

S. F. C. vs. POLICE

Without Quayle the Police were entirely unable to hold the strong Club combination opposed to them.

Starting with 10 men the Club took up the running and a couple of chances fell their way, no one being ready for a pass from White and Goldman taking one from Phillips found the ball too lively and missed his shot. A miss-kick by Tonkin gave the Police a fine opportunity. Hotchkiss sent in a deadly low center clean across, but the forwards allowed McLean to clear smartly.

CLUB'S FIRST

The Club soon opened their account; fine play by Phillips left him in possession in front and placing for Goldman, the latter beat Cameron easily.

A nice corner from Hotchkiss dropped in front, but Bailey waited too long and was robbed. The Club's second goal came from the right. Phillips and Dailey working down the latter passed low and Phillips netted with a first time effort.

Again Hotchkiss broke away for the Police but another perfect pass was wasted. Then followed a period of strong Club pressure ending in another goal. Goldman and Phillips both shooting and Cameron saving, but Dailey got his last clearance and scored the third with a hard low drive.

POLICE GET ONE

The Police were working hard especially the right wing, but the forward line failed to cohere. Their efforts were rewarded, however, when McLean failed to clear a long shot, and in the ensuing melee the inside forwards walked it through; cheered by this, they came away strongly and had hard luck; Bailey sent in a hot one which hit the bar and McLean lost it, but just managed to clear as Watson ran in, and a minute after he cleared finely from a dangerous rush by three Police forwards. No further score resulted in the first half.

The second half went to the Club. Opening with a massed attack in line Phillips and Goldman both tested Cameron who responded, but a third effort by Coulcher was a non-stop.

A sudden spurt by the Police sent the ball to the Club goal and from a resulting corner, Hotchkiss headed a beauty which was too good for McLean. The Police kept at it for a while, but the forwards could not do anything with what their halves gave them, and the Club began to dominate the game completely.

GOLDMAN AGAIN

Phillips and Dailey working finely on the right, the latter sent a straight one to Goldman, who had Cameron guessing with a hard one.

Chance after chance fell to the Club and all the insides wasted chances, but they soon settled down and two goals, both fine ones fell to Coulcher in a few minutes, one finishing a splendid combined movement between Phillips and Goldman, and the other from a corner by Dailey.

Clissold went up and tried a shot for the Police, which though McLean cleared seemed to wake them up a bit, but the forwards could not beat the defense, and it was not long before the Club made

(Continued on Page 3)

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

WOMAN IS FICKLE

Woman is fickle, false altogether,
Moves like a feather borne on the breezes;
Woman with guiling smile e'er will deceive you,
Often can grieve you, yet e'er she pleases,
Her heart's unfeeling, false altogether;
Moves like a feather, borne on the breeze,
Borne on the breeze, borne on the breeze.

* * *

That great Italian tenor—Enrico Caruso—still lives in our memory. The verse above was sung may a time by him. He sang it in his own beautiful language, and if scores of thousands listened entranced as he sang before them, probably millions have sat charmed by the records that he made for the Victor Talking Machine Company. This particular fragment is taken from Verdi's great opera Rigoletto. Every playgoer who can find a seat at the Olympic Theater next Saturday will have the pleasure of hearing a first class Italian tenor singing it in the flesh. But let me introduce the story in my own way.

Sig. Carpi who presents the Grand Italian Opera Company, direct from Milan, which opened at the Olympic last night, tells me that he has taken a year to get his fifty artistes together, and a glance at the names shows that he has not spent his 365 days in vain. Our music loving populace will revel in the good things that are to be offered this week.

Last night Verdi's stupendous work "Aida" was produced to a crowded house. A detailed account of it will be found in another column. During the coming week another two operas from the pen and inspiration of the same genius will be staged. Tonight "Rigoletto." On Saturday night "Il Trovatore." And all the days in between are to be anticipated. Tuesday there is Puccini's "Tosca." Wonderful memories we have of that great opera. Many of us can recall the fine portrayal of the name part by an actress that would appeal to a world as appreciative and admiring—and bigger—than Shanghai. Of course I refer to our Mrs. Isenman. In that fine amateur production splendid work was also done by Messrs. Wilhelm Meyer and Speelman. Now we are to hear the tragedy again.

Then on Wednesday the opera based on Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Bride of Lammermoor" with its sorrowful story put to melodious airs by the prolific Donizetti, who wrote no fewer than sixty-three operas, is to give delight.

Wednesday finds Gounod's "Faust" staged. Thursday is to be the opening night of Billini's opera "Norma," and on Friday the ever popular "La Boheme" from the pen of Puccini, will be presented.

Here is food for our musical gods. Here is a feast that will delight the ears and appeal to the eyes. Here we are to have a repast that will give to the musical palate an offering with a taste that calls for no stimulating sauce but its own attractiveness. Seven great operas in seven nights! Why, in the words of Shakespeare, this Settlement of ours will be "an isle full of noises; full of sweet sounds that give delight."

* * *

VERDI

But it was Verdi last night. It is Verdi tonight. It is Verdi again next Saturday night. Let us hope that it will be Verdi with his "La Traviata;" with his "I Lombardi;" with his "I Masnadieri," written for the English stage, with Letty Lind, Lablache and Gardoni in the cast, on many of the nights to follow.

And who was this great melodist? Away back in the days when, for a time, the all conquering Napoleon had ceased to worry Europe and was chafing in the little Isle of Elba, Giuseppe Verdi entered this world of ours at Roncale. Probably his first cries were musical—at any rate to his mother. History has it that he very early showed musical talent. He wasn't quite ten years old when he was appointed organist at the church in his native town. Here is an example where a prophet was not without honor in his own town. When he went farther afield—it was to Milan—he was told that he had not sufficient genius to gain a scholarship. He wasn't disappointed. He just went on studying, chiefly under the composer, Lavigne, and later started on his career as an operatic writer.

He didn't startle a world with his first offering. In fact he was in the early thirties before he was able to claim a genuine triumph with his "Ernani." Then he was recognised. The rest of his story is a progress of success to success.

His "Aida" was one of his very last plays—I think he wrote "Othello" after it—and it has simply charmed audiences since 1871. His "Rigoletto" was first performed in 1851, and his "Il Trovatore" called for an outburst of enthusiasm from an audience in Rome when it appeared in 1853.

And now have patience, and I will try to remind you of all the good things that can be looked forward to in the first named play.

* * *

"RIGOLETTO"

Rigoletto will be staged tonight. The opera has many peculiar features. The part of Gilda has always appealed to our great artistes, and among those who have essayed it in days past have been Nantier-Didiee, Bosio, Miolan-Carvalho. All three sopranos have played the role in London. Again in the season 1860 Mario and Ronconi, in the respective parts of the Duke and Rigoletto, it is said, gave dramatic portrayals which were among the most consummate achievements of the lyric stage.

The words were written by Piave, and the subject was taken from Victor Hugo's "Le Roi s'Amuse." But there was trouble with the characters and situations. The events of 1848 gave warning that the portrayal of a king, in parts, would not only give offence but also lead to international complications. It was a chief of police who first found a way out of the difficulty. He changed the king into a duke, and he suggested a change of name, with the result that the script appeared as "Rigoletto." Then Verdi got to work and in forty days produced the music. Most musical critics still proclaim it as his musical masterpiece despite the horror of the story.

The plot briefly tells of the jester, Rigoletto, aiding his master—the Duke of Mantua—successfully to seduce the wife of a neighbor and the daughter of a duke. In reply to claims for reparations for the foul deed, the jester so angers those about him with his taunts that they manage to place Rigoletto's daughter in a similar shameful condition and by guile manage to obtain the aid of the jester to bring about his own daughter's downfall. When events travel fast we are terrified in finding that all unknowingly this same wretch is carrying the dying body of his daughter with the idea that it is some other minion that has come twixt the duke and his schemes. Even the blessing of a

(Continued on Page 2)

"A" Company, S.V.C., Holds Monthly Shoot

"A" Company, British, S. V. C. fired their January Monthly Cup-competitions Friday at 7 a.m. Owing to hazy weather the competitions were altered from Practices 14 and 15 to 200 yards Bisley 7 shots and Practice 13, 300 yards 10 rounds rapid. Attendance was poor and the following are the best scores returned:

"A" CLASS

	200 yds.	Pract 13	Total	H'cap	Net
Sgt. A. C. Godby	29	38	67	4.25 percent	64.15
Pte. R. W. Burton	33	34	67	4.25 percent	64.15
Sgt. F. E. Hodges	33	39	72	23.25	55.26

3 competitiors only—no competition for cup.

"B" CLASS

L-Cpl. F. H. Forde	27	24	61	net	61.00

1 competitor only—no competition for cup or spoon.

"C" CLASS

Pte. G. A. Davies-Colley*	30	36	66	4.25	63.2
Pte. S. G. Adams	30	33	63	4.25	60.32
Pte. C. T. Biggin	23	30	53	net	53
Captain M. R. Harris M. C.	27	21	48	net	48

*2nd. leg on cup and spoon for highest score—cup won outright transferred to "B" class.

Kenny Irle's Bearcats Sailing Toward Pennant In Basketball League

The games this week are as follows:

Monday, at S.R.C. 5:30, Bearcats vs. Whites, 6:30, Blues vs. Public School.

Tuesday, at Y.M.C.A. 9:00, American School vs. Stripes.

Thursday, at Y.M.C.A. 8:00, Bearcats vs. S.P.S., 9:00, S.A.S. vs. Whites.

Friday, at S.R.C. 5:30, Blues vs. Stripes.

BY TOMMY GRAFTON

With a third of the Foreign Basketball League games in the past, one has a good opportunity to look over the teams and pick a winner, and at their present pace, Kenny Irle's Bearcats appear to be good enough to end the season at the top of the circuit.

After losing their first game, the Bearcats have come back, and swallowed their opponents in one-sided games, and by taking their sixth straight game, are tied with the Blues for first place in the league. The Blues can wipe up with any of the other teams, but they can't go the Bearcats, who had 29 chews to eight in the big game against them several weeks ago.

The two teams meet a week from tomorrow in the game that practically decides the championship. If the Bearcats show the same form that marked their victory last time, they will prove that there is no team in Shanghai capable of halting them. The only team the Bearcats have to fear is the American School, who figured in the lone loss, and who play spectacular ball in every encounter they have with Irle's best bets.

There were only two games played last week, for neither the Whites nor the Public School players turned up on time Thursday evening, the Public School claiming a forfeit. The Blues easily vanquished the American School five, 46 to 24, in a game that was marked by the accurate shooting of Coulcher and the swift all-round play of Roy Squires, the School center. The Blues led from the start, and had the schoolboys bested in every department of the game.

The Stripes put up a gallant fight against the Bearcats Friday at the Rowing Club, leading most of the first half, and filling the Bearcat camp with dismay for a while, but Doc Gray came through with a fresh supply of energy and good luck, and the Cats pulled away, scoring two baskets to every one that the Stripes could put in.

Coulcher, who is a great soccer football player, too, has displayed great form in recent games, and has climbed up to second place in shooting, with 39 goals to his credit. Roxburgh, the Bearcat star, still leads with 43 in spite of a couple of bad days.

The leading scorers are as follows:

Roxburgh, Bearcats	43
Coulcher, Blues	39
Neprud, Blues	36
Goldman, Blues	33
Ross, Stripes	30
Gray, Bearcats	29
Shipley, S.A.S.	28
Irle, Bearcats	23
Roy Squires, S.A.S.	23
Johansson, Public School	20

LEAGUE STANDING

	W.	L.	Pct.
Bearcats	6	1	.857
Blues	6	1	.857
American School	4	3	.571
Public School	2	5	.286
Whites	2	5	.286
Stripes	1	6	.143

Leslie's Nanyang Eleven Cops Another College Title Making Five In Nine Years

Nanyang University won a decisive victory yesterday afternoon over Fuhtan in a rather one-sided match, beating their opponents by the score of 3-1 before a large crowd of spectators at Nanyang Field, thus clinching the East China Intercollegiate Football Championship.

Ning, the centre forward of Nanyang was the star of the game netting two goals in the first half and one in the second period.

K. C. Chen, Fuhtans forward scored the only goal for his team in the last five minutes of play.

Fuhtan who the toss and played against the sun, Nanyang attacked immediately and should have scored in the first five minutes of play. Lincoln Liu forced a corner kick and placed it so accurately that failure to score seemed impossible. However Nanyang's forwards did not succeed in netting the ball.

Fifteen minutes later S. F. Ning, Nanyang's centre forward, scored from a beautiful pass from outside right. Fuhtan then attacked and narrowly missed scoring, the giant Shen intercepting it in the nick of time Shortly before the period closed Ning again distinguished himself by netting a long one and the half ended with the score 2-0 in favor of Nanyang.

On resumption of play Fuhtan attacked and could do everything but score as time and again their efforts were frustrated by splendid defensive play of Shen and Loh. George Chow, the Nanyang goalie who had been idling for the greater part of the period was called upon to exert himself to save some hot shots from Fuhtan and he very ably carried out his work.

S. F. Ming did the hat trick by scoring his third goal of the match about twenty minutes from time after a brilliant solo effort. Fuhtan pressed and scored a good goal by Captain K. C. Chen. The ball hit the cross bar and rebounded into the net. The game ended with Nanyang winners by the score of 3—1.

Mr. W. E. Wilson refereed to everyone's satisfaction and was ably assisted on touch lines by R. R. Jones and A. Pringle. Nanyang has won the championship five years out of nine. This season they netted 20 goals against their opponents two which is considered a remarkable showing. A big celebration is in the course of preparation for the Nanyang team, but what form it will take has not as yet been decided upon.

Aleck Leslie, Nanyang's coach for nine years received many congratulations yesterday upon another successful season. Mr. Leslie is returning home in March but hopes to be back again in time to start fall practise.

BILLIARD ASSN. TO HAVE JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

The Shanghai Billard Association has made arrangements for the Shanghai Championship and it has decided to hold a Junior Championship from which players with 75 breaks to their credit are barred.

The following are the officers of the Association for this year: president, Captain E. I. M. Barrett; vice-president, Mr. W. S. Campbell; hon. secretary, Mr. I. C. K. Johnson; assistant hon. sec., Mr. R. D. Nichol; treasurer, Mr. H. E. Gibson; assistant hon. treasurer, Mr. R. P. Phillips.

With regard to the championship, it has been decided to conduct the competition as in previous years, with prelimnary rounds of 800 up and 1,200 for the final, which will be played in the Town Hall.

The junior championship will start with preliminary games of 500 up and 800 for the final. Players who have made two recorded breaks of 75 or over will not be eligible for this competition, and in both classes entries will be subject to approval by the committee. The fee in senior and junior classes will be $5, which should be sent with entries to Mr. R. C. K. Johnson, care of Messrs. Dent & Co. Entries close on the 15th instant.

The association has a balance in hand of some $800. As in previous years half of the proceeds of the championship will be devoted to charity. Prizes for the winner and runner-up in both championships will be provided out of the association's funds.

BOTH HOCKEY CLUB TEAMS ON WINNING END

Shanghai Hockey Club teams won both games yesterday afternoon, the "A" team walloping the Endeavorers by a 12-0 score while the "B" aggregation won from the Club Lusitano, 5-1. The second game was a hummer in the first half, the period ending with the teams tied at one goal.

Prince Is St. Andrews Captain

Prince of Wales, Andy Herd & Duke of York.

PRINCE of Wales and his royal brother, the Duke of York, taken on the occasion of the Prince "playing in" as Captain of the famous St. Andrews Golf Links. He was forced to drive off before a critical throng, and the caddy who found the ball was given a sovereign. The Prince, by this, won the privilege of paying for all the wine the club members could drink. The ball, framed in gold, is preserved as a souvenir. Herd is the club professional.

You Cave Men, Beware Of American School Girls!

BY TOMMY GRAFTON

It is no longer necessary for Shanghai sportsmen to roam the primitive jungles and to circumnavigate the seven seas to discover girl athletes of the highest ability. Here in this little port is a sufficient reason for refuting the age-worn argument that humanity is constantly degenerating, and that one has to persue the pages of antiquity to appreciate the real power and physical capability of the human race.

Not in the prehistoric caves where man once lived, fighting with beasts that he overcame with superior courage and skill, but in the Shanghai American School, is discovered perhaps the foremost band of athletic females that has yet been brought to light.

American School girls have proved their ability time and again. The crack basketball squad went through eight seasons without a defeat, and then were nosed out by a one-point margin by the ladies of the Cathedral School, who possess one of the greatest fives in the history of girls' basketball here.

The S. A. S. quintet has also sustained several defeats from teams made up of college graduates who starred on older teams in the universities of America, but the general showing made by the teams that have represented the Shanghai American School in basketball, is an indication that they would make a great show against teams from any high school in the U. S.

Not only in the net game do the girls star, but also on the track. Last fall came one of the biggest sensations in the annals of local sports. Elizabeth Grier, an American School girl of sixteen, in a practice run, bettered the world's record for girls in the quarter mile run, covering the distance in one minute and fifteen seconds, a second faster than the former mark. The time was unofficial, and the record could not go down on the books, but the feat was actually accomplished, and the very fact that the girl ran alone and without any ambition to establish a new record, conclusively proves that she is one of the premier runners that have ever trod the cinders. With a little coaching and competition, she should be able to lower her own time considerably, and, it is the hope of local sportsmen that she will make an effort to shatter the world's best record officially.

Miss Grier is not only a marvel on the track; she is also a star player on the basketball squad, and is expected to shine in the games this winter. This is her first year on the team, but with her speed it is not likely to be her last. At guard she should be able to effectively check the scoring power of her opposing forward.

GOOD IN CLASS, TOO

Miss Grier also led the School in scholarship last term, knocking off an A in every subject, and has been helpful in the solution of many of the problems of school life. She is the daughter of Mrs. N. D. Grier, who has been a missionary doctor at Hsuchoufu, Ku., for nearly thirty years.

There is another girl at the American School who has occupied a prominent position in athletics for a number of years. Miss Dorothy Pray, captain of the net team, has been a basketball star for the past three years, and will lead the S.A.S. attack this year at guard. She is one of the best all around athletes developed at the local institution, having approached several intercollegiate records in track, besides being a good baseball player and a leader in the gym class.

The best prospect for the basketball team is Margaret Smith, a fifteen year old lady in the freshman class, who is a star in every branch of sport. She possesses more form in shooting than any other girl that has played in Shanghai, being able to fire at the loop from any position, and is figured to score many points for her school. As she is only a first-year student, the School will enjoy her services for some three years to come. Margaret can play baseball like a boy, and runs like a blue streak.

It is evident that if the girls have a track team this year, several inter-scholastic and possibly world records will be smashed. The track meet that the girls held three years ago for the school championship revealed astonishing ability in many of the entrants, the title finally going to Margaret Blain, '21, by a narrow margin.

Miss Blain has kept up her splendid records in Wellesley, and has already earned her letter in track. She was formerly a forward on the S.A.S. basketball team, and was one of the mainstays of the squad.

Helen Newton is the other forward on the team, and played for the first time last year, covering the floor in good form, and scoring many goals.

ALLUMNI DOING WELL

The centers are Ruth Estes and Margaret Patterson, both of whom have had plenty of experience and are snappy offensive and defensive players.

Besides the girls in the American School at the present time, several of the alumni as well as other girls that attended the School several years ago, are making the name of Shanghai famous by their athletic performances in America today.

Helen Smith, '21, has developed into a remarkable tennis player, and has captured several cups for championships which she appears to have annexed with much ease.

Louise Wilson, who featured the basketball team's forward play in former years, is now a star on her high school team in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where she is a senior. Frances White is bringing credit to the alma mater by her good work in athletics at Dennison, Ohio.

TWO GET PINKS; OFFOR WINS; WILSON, H. W.

Billinghurst And Scribe Are Wrecked At Last Jump; Dusty Ride

COMPLAINTS ARE MADE

Action Of Owner Who Failed To Pay For Pony's Keep Is Criticised

BY JOHNNY WALKER

The Stewards fully endorse every word that Mr. Johnstone writes in the following letter which The Scribe received subsequent to the similar comments appearing at the end of New Year Day's Hunt. When a sportsman of J. J.'s calibre goes for a person be sure the sin is a heinous one.

BEHAVIOR IN THE HUNTING FIELD

Dear Johnny Walker:

I should be very much obliged if you would give this letter full publicity as I consider the matter dealt with is of considerable interest to a great number of people whose principal amusement during the winter months being cross country riding do suffer for the sins of a few ill-mannered riders whose attitude towards the country people cannot be entirely due to ignorance of the ethics of good sportsmanship.

From reliable Chinese sources I gather that three ponies were caught at the Pawn Shop Village during the course of last Monday's hunt. One was claimed at once, the remuneration being 20 cents. The other two remained in the village over night and both were equally well treated, being put into an outhouse with a blanket over them and given a good feed. Both were recovered the following day little the worse for their experience and in one case $6 was given to the countryman who had gone out of his way to look after his capture to the best of his resources. In the other case the pony was forcibly taken away by a "Foreigner" without any compensation whatsoever and with threats of a licking!

Unfortunately it is not the first case of this kind that I have heard of this season and it must not be allowed to pass without comment.

It is a regrettable fact but none the less true that a number of those who go to make up our hunting field fail to realise their responsibility, not only by doing as little damage as possible to gardens, growing crops, etc., but also in endeavoring to see that by their attitude towards the owners of the soil they ride over, they give as little cause for complaint as possible.

It is annoying, I admit, to lose one's pony during the course of a hunt but in nine cases out of ten it is no fault of the countrymen that you do so and if, through the good offices of a farmer one is able to recover the lost pony to save a long walk home or even in time to rejoin the hunt, it is surely worth a dollar and a "thank you."

If through some mishap my pony remains in the country over night I would much prefer that he be taken under shelter and given a feed, than remain out in the open tied up to a tree because a rider (who probably imagines himself a sportsman because he wears a velvet cap, black boots and brown leggings with a cutting whip thrust into them) who lost a pony in that village the week before refused to recognise his obligations as a sportsman and gentleman to the villager who did his best to look after the riderless pony.

And further when I fall at a beastly little grip cut in front of one of the best jumps in say (Shaw's line) I know, and we all know that some rotter, by his unsportsmanlike behavior, has caused this grip to be dug and he in the mean time is probably trotting down on the low ground in order to save his own blasted neck—which in the best interests of my fellow members of the Paper Hunt Club should damned well be broken.

The Stewards of the Paper Hunt Club can and no doubt would exclude from membership of the Club any person whose behavior they knew brought or was likely to bring discredit on his fellow members, but all those who ride across country are not members of this Club and these

remarks are put forward as much in their interests as those of my fellow members of the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club.

Yours truly,
JOHN JOHNSTONE.

Archie David Wins New Year's Hunt

BY JOHNNY WALKER

Another bright glad day, but oh so cold, a north wind blowing chilled with the breath of Siberia, nothing proof against it except a protective layer of fat. 'What's the good of stirring from your ain fireside on such a day? But hunting is a stronger passion than opium and as this was to be a great day in the Club's Annals, The Scribe shiveringly donned his fur lined breeches and sallied forth to keep a tiffin engagement.

And there foregathered at the House of The Master (may his cellar never be empty) a body of Shanghai's most beautiful and best, with the cream of its gallants in Pink and were welcomed by The Master in his usual courtly manner. But his coat offended the company and he was ostracised in his own home till he donned his roseleaf garb.

And there came one known as The Inimitable, accompanied by his boss who measureth seven spans of a man's hand but who hath The Inimitable's six feet wrapped round her little finger. And on beholding The Scribe, this Inimitable One lifted up his voice and wept, whereupon Shanghai's most beautiful and best fell upon The Scribe and denied that the one and only Inimitable had lost his pep. For, said they, in the witching hours of the night before at a festival, he was its Life and Soul, he gave a most perfect imitation of a ham and later of a hanged man. And The Scribe in dismay sought cover under a sofa, for when he said The Inimitable One had lost his pep, he meant as The Club's one and only Impresario. Which is true. But they wouldn't believe him.

TIFFIN HELPED

And so to tiffin, sundry baked meats and divers wines which so warmed the cockles of The Scribe's heart that he felt he could jump anything, even wind and dust held no terrors for him. So to The Start, miles and miles up Hungjao Road, where each car raised a cloud of dust like a smoke screen, and likewise raised the thought that's what were going to ride in! Ugh!

A big shivering field, all smart, with a handsome sprinkling of Pinks was sent away on time and raced with the spectators to get first into the narrow passage towards No. 7 Bridge. The Hunt won but only by a narrow margin.

Out by No. 7, the field led by The Inimitable went fast down a line to the East where they ran into the Foxes, who were coming home that way, and were shooed back. However, a mile more or less so long as it was fast didn't worry this field, so back they trooped over the two Platforms at Yellow Joss, as far as the Hunt War Memorial, crossed the bridge and ranged out in the country beyond. They checked here for some time, but got away finally in direction of No. 8 Bridge, near which they crossed a very water wade and then made towards Sparke's Pit. The leading hounds started nosing at a wade on this line, but The Scribe spying a very tattered and dirty Pink ahead went hard after him, found scent, yelled his lungs out, and then with The Inimitable One and another, one Bourne, had a most glorious fast mile or two, the best bit of the season. The Inimitable One was as charming as usual for between jumps he kept spitting out the word Pep! ! !

DOC LOST HIS HAT

After Pearce's Elbow, Hounds disappeared into Pawn Shop Village and emerged led by Dr. Billinghurst, minus his silk hat, and so away at a redhot pace down Blasted Tree Line, which was all hummocks of hard dry mud, likewise Hound Line, very difficult riding and jumping when at speed, but the Young Men didn't give a damn, neither did The Scribe, so that was all right.

Into the big plain towards Moleskin swept the Hunt, going much too fast at this stage as it afterwards turned out, over three platforms to Long Village Line, at the end of which they checked. Came a long long range around, no scent, although it was there under hound's noses by the third platform, but as Fox had never run that way before they never dreamt of looking. Clever Fox that, he fooled quite a lot of hounds, including this humble Scribe, who, tail down, could think only that scent must lie towards Moleskin, so back again a crowd of Pink coated thrusters cast towards Moleskin, no paper, but when they looked back, lo and behold the rest of the Pack had disappeared. This select crowd said Let's have a little 'unt of our own and ride a finish up Monument Line. Away they went, going all out, to where a vast crowd and red flags denoted the Finish. Between the Flags were two Foxes, wildly semaphoring keep out, keep out, and amidst howls of laughter this detached but very select lot of Young Men pulled rein after most thoroughly enjoying their little burst.

Almost immediately the cry went up "Here they come," in rode The Inimitable One and received most hearty congrats on his win, which, being so polite he could not refuse. Then he told the world he hadn't 'arf gone the course and so scored hugely. No, he's not lost his pep, except as Impresario.

ARCHIE HOME FIRST

Dead silence, nervous foxes, shivering people stamping stone cold feet, a suggestion that the Flags be taken away, then in the far distance ponies and riders looking like pigs in clover as they followed the twists and turns of the scent. This time it was the real stuff and Archie David to everybody's astonishment, and vastly to his own, scored his first win. Archie has been trying a long time. Some twelve years since, in his first hunt, Scribe picked him out of a ditch, dusted him, put him on his pony again and sent him off to break his neck with a blessing, and now after twelve years, his Pink. Bravo Archie.

The trail had carried on through Rubicon Creek, Inner Barrier Line, Drop and Crawl, Westward Ho, Clear Water, Rubicon Creek again, then due west and over the Platforms crossed early in the Hunt to the Finish at Monument Line.

A SERIOUS WORD

And now a serious word. Men fell on New Year's Day like ripe apples, and many ponies got away. One pony was caught in Pawn Shop Village where the Chinese gentleman who captured it, put a blanket on it, housed and branmashed it. The usual reward for a service of this sort is $5. A Report has come to The Stewards that the person to whom this pony belongs, went next day, cursed the kind Chinese gent (it is said even hit him), took away the pony and didn't pay a cent. If the Stewards get to know that person's name and if the report is true, the person will be suitably dealt with. That's sure.

Olo'custom, on which Chinese rely, has sanctioned a five dollar reward for a pony kept overnight or brought back to the Settlement. The country folk know this well. Or if a man loses his pony during a hunt and himself claims it within a short time, olo'custom says one dollar reward. It is worth it.

Such persons as the one described above do hunting infinite harm. Remember the Hunt is free of 90 percent of the country. This great privilege must in no way be endangered. It must be preserved.

There are also too many hangers on, too many joy riders messing around at start and finish. If they've any guts in them let them ride in the hunt, if they've no guts but some money, let them send in a five dollar sub. to help pay for the damage they do. Also the large following of ridey boys has got to be stopped, or if not stopped, at least told to follow half an hour behind hounds.

THE CARD

8th Hunt, New Year's Day
1st January 1923

Start: Hungjao Road near Aerodrome.

Finish: Monument Line (late No. 2 Joss House Line).

Laid by: Mr. A. W. Burkill assisted by Mr. T. G. Drakeford.

(1) Mr. A. David on Maconachie.

(2) Mr. J. K. Brand on The Wise Bird.

(3) Dr. W. B. Billinghurst on Henry.

(4) Mr. Collaco on Little Inspector.

(5) Mr. S. A. Sleap on Blazing Corn.

(6) Mr. Wm. Hu on Huntsman.

UNVEIL WAR MEMORIAL

After the Finish, the whole field assembled below the Monument where the ceremony was held in a simple dignified manner that would surely have gladdened the hearts of those dear lads who have gone to the Happy hunting grounds, did they only know. The Club will keep their memory green.

H.B.M. Consul General, Mr. Sidney Barton, C.M.G., gave a beautiful address, Sergt. Major Hearne blew the Last Post splendidly, a minute's dead silence, then the cheerful notes of Reveille, and the crowd walked quietly away.

MR. BARTON'S ADDRESS

Last month we gathered at a memorial erected in God's House to the Britons of Shanghai who gave their lives for us in the Great War. Today we meet round a Memorial erected in God's open air to the 27 members of the S.P.H.C. who died on the field of honor.

We can never have too many such memorials, not only because no honor is too great for those we have lost, but because for ourselves we need the reminder that we are living under conditions which have involved the premature death of so many of those near and dear to us.

During the war we heard a great deal about the idealism of that awful struggle and the fruits which were to spring from those years of losses and suffering, but we have now been making peace for almost as long as we were making war, but if we are honest we must admit that time and disappointment tend inevitably to lessen the appeal of causes which once seemed sacred and tend to blur the outline of visions which once seemed immortal.

But if our nature will not respond indefinitely to any abstraction, there is a value attaching to human life itself which defies indifference—and so it is that when we think of those who but recently lived and worked and played with us and are now gone from us, not one of us but is arrested and brought face to face with the realities of sorrow, of gratitude and of pride.

Here then in the heart of the country where they delighted to ride, let us and those who come after us ever remember the Paper Hunters who rode out into the sunset in order that we might continue to enjoy the life which they sacrificed, and let us see to it that we honor their memory by riding straight as they rode straight, and by keeping fit so that we may carry on, each in our own sphere, the work and service to our country and our generation in which they gave us such a magnificent lead.

A wreath was then placed upon the stone by Mr. Potter after which the Last Post was sounded by C.-S.-M. Hearne. A minute's silence in respect to the fallen was observed by the audience and the meeting dispersed after the sounding of the Reveille.

Ninth Hunt Won By Mr. John Johnstone

BY JOHNNY WALKER

The Scribe knows nothing much of what befell the Young Men in this event. Rumor says that 90 percent of them funked The Chasm, The Wobbly Creek and the New Water Jump close by Long Bridge, probably because the jumps looked too new, but Scribe is a little nervous about Wobbly Creek. It seems too big for the average man though it may look easier after the grass grows on it, just as Clear Water does.

Scribe, Johnny Paterson, dear old Massey, young Drakeford and three bonny vixens laid the paper starting from Misery Flats at 1:20 of the clock. Young Drakeford's special job was to look out that paper was well and truly laid and despite a half gale apparently he did his job exceedingly well. Things went smoothly enough till Wobbly Creek where Johnny's pony fell in and got away sans bridle, so Johnny got up on a ridey boy's moke.

The Wade near Pillars of Hercules, was remarkable for the effigy of a dead man done in straw blocking the exit. No pony would face that, so Ah Poo cut a bamboo and set the corpse afloat but it stranded and Scribe had to go in the water and do some more bamboo work, after which all was hunky-dory. This wade is to be called Dead Man's Wade, hereafter.

SOME VIXEN!

Next adventure was at Long Bridge. Scribe tried the Wade and came out with grey hair which turned white when he saw Mrs. Fitz in the horrible mire, but glory be, she got through. Some vixen that!

The last adventure was at World's End where Johnny's pony fell in again, following which a most exciting piece of salvage work agreeably filled up a cold fifteen minutes.

Then the crowd, the Flags, the cold cold waiting, the coming of hounds, the first dozen down the wrong side of a creek, why or wherefore can't be explained except that hounds are always more or less mad at the end of a run in. The second batch came in so bunched, a table cloth would have covered the lot.

John Johnstone on Social Union did the trick, Mr. Stag Hound on Tommy did well and should win this season. Henry Lester, the cunning old pot hunter, got the heavy weight.

The Inimitable one, riding Spark Plug, was just pipped on the post, Columbine gets a place for the third time, whilst Benbow on a griffin in sixth place deserves mention.

The Course was voted excellent, but Scribe is still doubtful of Wobbly Creek.

THE CARD

9th Hunt, Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1923

Start: Misery Flats, London Town Road.

Finish: World's End.

Laid by: Messrs. G. Grayrigge, J. J. Paterson and T. G. Drakeford.

(1) Mr. John Johnstone on Social Union.

(2) Mr. P. Stang-Lund on Tommy.

(3) Mr. N. L. Sparke on Spark Plug.

*(4) H. W. Lester on Cape Horn.

(5) Mr. M. Columbine on The Sweep.

(6) Mr. E. S. Benbow Rowe on Black Pony.

*Heavy weight.

Two New Pinks In Yesterday's Hunt

BY JOHNNY WALKER

More sun, more dust, and a Start at Miss Johnstone's Line. A field of fifty thrusters, all well turned out except one person in a sweater and grey Clerici Bedoni who was told off by the Stewards turn and turn about till he must have hated himself.

Away sharp on time in a smother of dust, with four or five Young Men wrong side up at the first wee jump. Scribe stood on his head at the second jump, along with several others, because it was simply impossible to see and one just had to take chances.

Round by Liddell's Bung, one big jump, check, and away again on exactly the same route chosen by the galloping doctors a few hunts ago. North West Road, Shaw's Joys, a mile long and about twelve jumps, slap through a very water wade, through a village, over a bridge, then off the map into a khaki colored country, a long long gallop and then, thank goodness, green paper at a Stone Bridge.

DUST AND MORE DUST

Away again, down Crawford's Line, twisting and turning, and so to Chepoo Creek, at the Diagonal Wade, on to the road by the Aerodrome, dust and speed, speed and dust, and check again. Scent was found south of the road, through a village with another stop at a bridge. The thrusters were difficult to hold in here, they smelt the Fox and were out for blood, but this very eagerness took the greater part of hounds wrong, for they ran heel back to Liddell's Bung and disappeared in a cloud of dust down Miss Johnstone's Line.

Scribe and about a dozen others had pulled up here feeling something was wrong and made many futile casts, eventually hitting the right line towards Obstruction Wade, Mrs. Soyka's, the Chauffuer, the Twins, the second of which appeared big, two B.M.H.'s through some compounds, two quite large jumps, Rubicon Creek again.

The little pack was well together here and went off at a great speed for Forth led by Dr. Billinghurst, who worked hard and rode well. The Platform at Old Woman's, across Hungjao Road, through a gap in the long long line of motor cars, and so to the Flags at Dallas's Grave.

A PRETTY PICTURE

The Scribe went ahead across the road, but was baked and done to a turn and looped the loop at the last jump. Poor old Billinghurst did the same, and these two clinging to their reins sat on the ground like the Heavenly Twins, giving Offor the chance of his lifetime and a Pink coat into the bargain. Scribe scrambled into saddle and got in second. Fiddle Wilson, who had sad joss on New Year's Day, made no mistake this time and got the Heavy Weight. Large congrats to these two Young Men.

It was a very long run with any amount of good honest jumping. The run in started before Obstruction Wade and no let up in pace was allowed to happen, so that hounds came home absolutely done up. Pity the bigger part of the hunt went astray, but that's the luck of the game.

THE CARD

10th Hunt, Saturday, Jan. 6, 1923

Start: Miss Johnstone's Line.

Finish: Dallas's Grave.

Laid by: Messrs. A. W. Burkill, T. C. Drakeford and A. David.

(1) Mr. J. A. Offor on Buffalo.

(2) Mr. G. Grayrigge on Mistylight.

(3) Mr. R. B. Paul on Cito.

(4) Mr. W. Fiddes-Wilson on Highland.

(5) Mr. K. P. Fletcher on Blond Boy.

(6) Mr. W. C. Bowling on Silver Ring.

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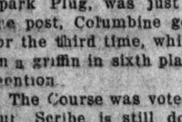
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Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

dying daughter for both father and lover do little to soften the horror of the situations.

But the play is full of the most wonderful melodies. The numbers are so sincere, the whole opera is so full of extraordinary appeal that it has always proved immensely popular.

Probably the masterpiece of the play is the quartette in the last act. Nothing can compare with it. I refer to that between the Duke, Gilda, Magdalene and Rigoletto. For beauty, freshness, originality and dramatic expression it is supreme.

Here is just a stanza from the great "Bella figlia del,'amore" (Fairest Daughter of the Graces).

Fairest daughter of the Graces,
I thy humble slave implore thee,
With one tender word to joy restore me,
End the pangs, the pangs of unrequited love.
Of my anguish see the traces,
Thee I treasure all above,
With one tender word to joy restore me,
End the pangs, the pangs of unrequited love.

There are other beautiful passages. Early in the first act the Duke vaunts his own fickleness in one of the most graceful and charming arias in the whole opera ("Questa o quella"). Then there is a duet between the Duke and Gilda that comes in a later scene ("Addio, speranza ed anima"), which for natural grace and passionate intensity and fervid expression is looked upon as one of Verdi's finest numbers.

• • •

Signor Carpi calls for our united thanks in that he has taken upon himself the responsibility of bringing out to the Far East, and under all the difficulties that transportation, hotel accommodation, exchange, and ever increasing expenses lend to a hazardous enterprise, a company of artists who will give us the very best of the operas that the very best composers have created.

Every lover of music and drama will extend to our visitors a hearty welcome and hope that their talents will make their season a success that will be worthy of the great names of the men whose works they are helping to perpetuate.

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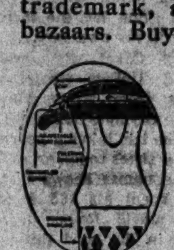

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This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

Rabbit Ball Will Remain, Is Verdict Of Judge Landis; Ban Johnson Is Dissenter

BY D. J. WALSH

The so-called "jackrabbit," or lively ball, is in baseball to remain, all accounts of its proposed demise being premature, not to say greatly exaggerated.

This much on the more or less valid assurances of Judge Landis and John A. Heydler, who either know what they are talking about or carbolic acid is a very excellent mouth-wash. Both, speaking semi-officially, have declared that no legislation looking toward the removal of the rabbit has been contemplated and none will be, they further state.

"I think the majority of the fans favor free hitting," Judge Landis said upon the occasion of a recent visit to New York, "and I see no reason to curb something that has become a distinct feature of the game. The shout that goes up from the stands every time someone hits a home run should be amply convincing as to the sentiment of the public on this subject. I have yet to hear anyone hiss a home run."

And, we might add, the Judge would grow long ears waiting for any good play on a ball field to be hissed. The absence of such a demonstration proves less than nothing, however.

A home run is an individual feat, just as are the strike out, the stolen base, a running catch in the outfield and countless features of a ball game. They are not hissed, but that doesn't prove either their popularity or unpopularity. A player may be hissed for what he represents to the stands, never for what he accomplishes on the ball field.

However, we digress. Heydler also stands firmly behind the rabbit, which means that the National League is for it as a body. Ban Johnson is the only dissenter, and he is by no means unalterably opposed to it. Ban would have home-run zones established in certain parks, but the silence that greets his suggestion is almost deafening.

As a matter of fact, the magnates are virtually unanimous in their opinion that the slugging game is a permanent institution with the fans and as such not to tampered with. It's only real enemies are a few managers and all pitchers.

The remarks of Landis and Heydler would seem to have effectually disposed of all talk of hitting reforms to be instituted at the impending major league meetings. Even the suggestion that pitchers be given greater latitude in the matter of deliveries appears to have few friends.

Chicago U. Will Use New City Stadium

As a result of an editorial appearing in the Daily Maroon, a student publication at the University of Chicago, saying that a new stadium was not needed to accommodate Chicagoans desiring to witness football games and that the University was not "an integral part of the city." Harry Ratt Judson, President of the University, issued a statement declaring the institution planned to use the new City Stadium, seating 60,000 persons, when the occasion demands.

President Judson said that to build a new Stadium at the University would cost probably $1,000,000; that it only would be filled once or twice a season, and that the University regarded its educational needs more pressing than building a new stadium.

MOLLA TO TRY AGAIN

Exclusive Dispatch to THE CHINA PRESS

New York, Jan. 5.—Mrs. Molla Mallory, formerly the world's champion tennis player, announced today that she was planning another trip to Europe in an effort to wrest the championship crown from Suzanne Lenglen, the present holder. No definite date has been fixed.

CLUB ELEVEN BEATS POLICE

(Continued from Page 1)

their final effort, resulting in two more goals falling to Goldman.

The first was all his own. Tipping the ball over the back's head he went on, and when Cameron rushed out to clear, slipped him with the ball at his feet and strolled after it into goal. The second came via a low pass from Phillips almost on the goal line; it came straight to Goldman and Cameron knew nothing more about it, and the game finished in a well deserved win for the Club.

For the losers, Hotchkiss was the star of the forwards; he really played fine football and with more support in the center his efforts would have produced something.

Biggs played a fine game at back, but the opposing forwards kept him and Clissold guessing from start to finish. Cameron saved well on occasions, and most of the goals were not his fault.

The Club forwards were in great form, Phillips, Goldman and Coulcher starring. If Phillips could only put as much ginger behind his shots, as he puts brains into his midfield play, he would be the finest forward in town.

Coulcher played a great game on his reappearance in public especially as he had his nose in a sling.

The defense was good, and Hammond played a hard tackle game with success.

RECS VS. ST. XAVIER'S

This game opened with a characteristic break-away by St. Xaviers, their fast forwards getting past the defense, but Silva with only Remedios to beat shot wide.

Fast even play followed, both forward lines visiting goal in turn but nothing eventuated till about twenty minutes on when C. Sofoulis went away and placed for Johannson who put the ball cleanly in the corner of the net. St. Xaviers woke up but their efforts were disjointed and slowing up the Recs began again. Good combined play between Cooke, the Sofoulis brothers and Witschi gave the last named a chance which he took, placing the ball just inside the upright.

Again St. Xaviers pressed and another open goal was missed by Tordy and half time found the Recs two up and going strong. The second half went to the Recs, and the school efforts lacked steam.

Four more goals fell to the Recs, Johannson (2) A. Sofoulis and Witschi scored and a well deserved win of 6-0 fell to the Recs.

The score indicated the relative strength of the team on the day's play, but the school should have had a couple at least.

CLUB LUSITANO vs. S.P.S.

The Lusitanians had a runaway game with the school and won by the large score of 27-0.

Scorers for the Lusitano were: H. Collaco (17), F. Gutierrez (2) L. Marcal (2), A. Maitland (1), P. Costa (1), J. Lima (1), N. Collaco (1), C. Marcal (2).

The school could not do anything against the attack of the Lusitanians. This score is believed to be the biggest in League football in Shanghai.

CUSTOMS vs. S.R.C.

This game was played on the S.R.C.'s ground. The Customs won the toss. 20 minutes after the start Emamooden of the S.R.C. scored their first goal with a beautiful shot from the left wing which just scratched the top of the goal. A few minutes after Peterson of the S.R.C. scored another. During this tackle Coxall of the Customs received injuries and had to leave the field, and from then on the Customs played with one man short. Although both sides worked hard no further score was registered before and after half time.

The pick of the Customs team were Sluis, Tipton and Froud and for the S.R.C. Emamooden and Peterson played well.

Lenglen Defeats English Player

Exclusive Dispatch to THE CHINA PRESS

Nice, France, Jan. 5.—Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen today defeated Miss Howett of England 6-1, 6-1 in the first round of the Nice tournament.

Italian Opera Company Sings 'Rigoletto' Tonight

"Rigoletto," Verdi's wonderful opera, the text of which is adapted from Victor Hugo's "Le Roi s'Amuse." by Piave, is the second production selected by the Italian Opera company in its ten-day season at the Olympic Theater tonight. All the principal artists of the company sing tonight and it is a remarkable aggregation, judged from last night's performance.

The company comes here after an unusually successful trip in the South and will go to Yokohama for a short season at the Imperial Theater before proceeding to the United States.

The following will appear in leading roles tonight:

The Prince of Mantua ..... B. Cappelli
Rigoletto (his court jester) .. V. Scamuzzi
Gilda (Rigoletto's daughter) - Miss Delza
Sparafucile (a bravo) ..... M. Mauceri
Maddalena (his sister) ..... Miss Vornos
Conductor: C. A. V. Castagnino.

ATKINSON IS FIRST HOME IN HARRIERS RUN

H. A. Atkinson showed his heels to a classy field of Harriers club men yesterday when two packs went the club's full championship course of eight miles for the first time this season.

Both fast and slow men found the going hard with the dust bothering on both the old and new Kiangwan Roads. The run took in the Kiangwan race course and covered the country around the golf course.

J. E. Fisher, who won the Harriers Autumn mile handicap, made the pace pretty hot for the first six miles and some of those who started yelled "enough" and tore for home while the rest of the pack went the other two miles.

Atkinson, who showed up well in several races last season, took the lead at the six and a half mile mark and although the veteran Tommy McKenna came up even with him half a mile from home. Atkinson uncorked a slashing finish beating the club secretary by five yards.

C. Chow, who will probably sport China's colors in the Far Eastern games at Osaka next May, trailed McKenna all the way and finished third while H. Howard was fourth.

Next week there will a training run over a shorter course.

Dempsey Hits No Harder Than Champ Pancho Villa, Damon Runyon Says

BY DAMON RUNYON

Pancho Villa is a little Filipino not much larger than the average grammar school boy in the United States. He weighs, at his heaviest, 112 pounds, and is the flyweight champion of America.

Jack Dempsey, heavyweight champion of the world, is almost as big as two Villas. Dempsey will scale around 195 pounds in condition.

Which of these men hits an opponent the harder blow, proportionately to his size.

Off hand you might say Dempsey. However Villa's blows on an opponent have the same stunning effect as Dempsey's. Villa could probably knock out Dempsey, if Dempsey stood still and permitted the Filipino to land on his tiny fists as he pleased.

Villa has a harder time knocking out his opponents than Dempsey, because little men seem to have more stamina, are able to take more punishment than big men.

Terry McGovern, had he been a heavyweight, carrying proportionately the hitting power he had as a bantam and a featherweight, would have annihilated Corbett, Jeffries, Fitzimmons, Jack Johnson and all other heavyweights.

If would be interesting if there were some way of measuring or weighing the force of the blows of Dempsey and Villa, champion big and champion little men of the day.

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ANNUAL WINTER SALE

NOW IN FULL SWING

Study the few items mentioned below and you will realise how we are slashing prices. These are only a few of the Bargains, call in and inspect the others.

Men's Overcoats $12.00 each

Soft Felt Hats In four shades. $5.00 each

Taffeta Shirts $4.50 each

Boots and Shoes Latest styles and shapes $9.50 per pair

Pure Linen Collars $2.95 per ½ doz.

Military Dress Shirts Linen fronts. $4.85 each

Fancy Cashmere Sox Assorted colours 3 pairs for $2.50

Felt Bedroom Slippers $1.95 per pair

Vinolia Violet Powder 3 large tins $1.00

William's, Calvert's and Vinolia Soaps 5 tablets for $1.00

Wolsey Neck Wraps $1.00 each

Men's Caps $1.00 each

All Wool Travelling Rugs Full size $10.50 each

"Wolsey" Underwear $14.50 per suit

All Wool Cardigan Jackets Grey, Heather and White. $10.00 each

Open end Neckties $1.50 each

Tweed Golfing Coats $9.85 each

"Steamboat" Playing Cards $1.50 per doz. packs

Camel Hair Dressing Gowns $30.00 each

Fitted Dressing Cases Half Marked Prices

"Lastlong" Underwear Cotton and Wool Mixture $5.50 per suit

Fleecy Wool Motor Scarves $3.10 each

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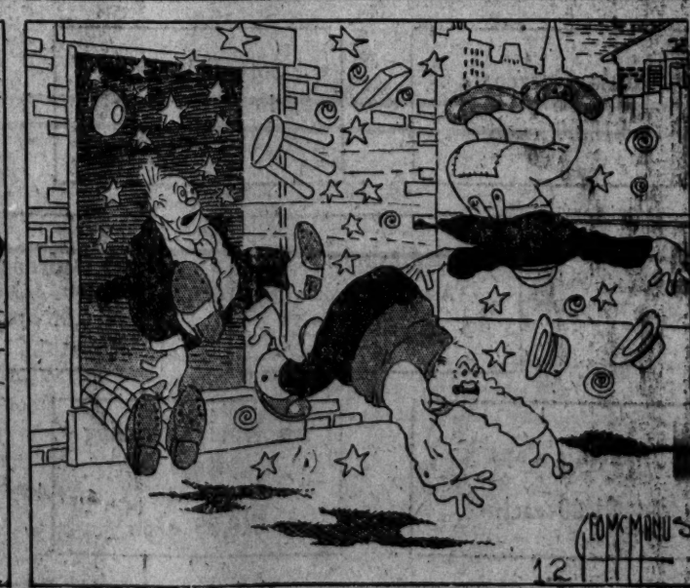
Bringing Up Father